

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1856.

Eclipses in the Year 1856.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year; the latter visible.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5th; invisible.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 20th; visible early in the morning. Magnitude, 8.544 digits on the northern limb. See the Table below.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 28th; invisible.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 18th, in the evening; visible. Magnitude, 11.976 digits on the southern limb. See the Table below. The beginning of the last Eclipse will not be visible in the United States, and the Moon will rise with the Eclipse upon it, at about 5 o'clock 15 m., being eclipsed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ digits at that time.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE MOON IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF APRIL 20.		ECLIPSE OF OCT. 13.		PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF APRIL 20.		ECLIPSE OF OCT. 13.	
	Begins morn.	Ends morn.	M'dle eve'g.	Ends eve'g.		Begins morn.	Ends morn.	M'dle eve'g.	Ends eve'g.
Halifax, N. S.	3 20	4 52	6 40	8 14	Torontp, U. C.				
Angusta, Me.	2 55	4 27	6 15	7 49	Georgetown, S. C.	2 17	5 22	5 37	7 11
Portland, Me.	2 53	4 25	6 13	7 47	Panama, N. G.				
Boston, Mass.	2 50	4 22	6 10	7 44	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 14	5 19	5 34	7 8
Providence, R. I.	2 49	4 21	6 5	7 43	Charleston, S. C.				
Concord, N. H.	2 48	4 20	6 8	7 42	Savannah, Ga.	2 10	5 15	5 30	7 4
Hartford, Conn.	2 44	4 16	6 4	7 38	Detroit, Mich.	2 2	5 7	5 22	6 56
New-Haven, Conn.	2 42	4 14	6 2	7 36	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1 57	5 2	5 17	6 51
Montreal, L. C.	2 40	4 12	6 0	7 34	Tallahassee, Fla.	1 56	5 1		6 50
Albany, N. Y.	2 39	4 11	5 59	7 33	Louisville, Ky.	1 52	4 57		6 46
New-York city.	2 38	4 9	5 58	7 32	Indianapolis, Ind.	1 50	4 55		6 44
Trenton, N. J.	2 38	4 8	5 56	7 30	Nashville, Tenn.	1 47	4 52		6 41
Philadelphia	2 34	4 6	5 54	7 28	Chicago, Ill.	1 44	4 49		6 38
Utica, N. Y.					Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1 43	4 48		6 37
Baltimore, Md.	2 28	4 0	5 48	7 22	Mobile, Ala.	1 41	4 46		6 35
Anburn, N. Y.					Madison, Wis.	1 36	4 41		6 30
Harrisburgh, Pa.	2 27	3 59	5 47	7 21	Springfield, Ill.				
Washington, D. C.	2 26	3 58	5 46	7 20	New-Orleans, Lou.	1 34	4 39		6 28
Geneva, N. Y.					St. Louis, Mo.	1 33	4 38		6 27
Richmond, Va.	2 24	3 56	5 44	7 18	Natchez, Miss.	1 29	4 34		6 23
Rochester, N. Y.	2 23	3 55	5 43	7 17	Little Rock, Ark.	1 26	4 31		6 20
Buffalo, N. Y.					Iowa City	1 27	4 32		6 21
Raleigh, N. C.	2 19	3 51	5 39	7 13					

NOTE.—This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose difference of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united. The end of the Eclipse of April 20th will occur, in most of the States, after the Moon sets, which will be about 5 o'clock 16 minutes in the morning. The Moon will set eclipsed, east of Pittsburgh and Charleston.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.		BOSTON.		CINCINNATI.		S. FRANCISCO.	
Vernal Equinox	March	D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
Summer Solstice	June	20 5 5 m.		20 4 11 m.		20 1 39 m.	
Autumnal Equinox	September	21 1 54 m.		21 1 0 m.		20 10 28 ev.	
Winter Solstice	December	22 4 9 ev.		22 3 15 ev.		22 0 43 ev.	
		21 9 55 m.		21 9 1 m.		21 6 29 m.	

Occultation.

The planet Jupiter will be visibly eclipsed by the Moon on the 19th of August, at one o'clock five minutes in the morning, at Washington. The planet will reappear at 1 o'clock 59 minutes, on the western side of the Moon.

Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high water at New-York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to, or subtract from, the time of high-water at New-York, as below. (There is a great deal of uncertainty about the

tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany	add 6 34	New-Haven	add 2 4
Annapolis, Md.	sub. 1 51	New-London	sub. 0 21
Annapolis, N. S.	add 1 49	Newport	sub. 1 53
Amboy	sub. 0 29	Norfolk	sub. 0 41
Baltimore	add 5 7	Plymouth	add 2 19
Bridgeport	add 2 0	Portland	add 1 39
Cape Split	add 2 0	Portsmouth	add 2 9
Eastport	add 2 9	Providence	sub. 0 41
Halifax, N. S.	sub. 2 15	Quebec, Canada	add 8 49
Holmes's Hole	add 1 4	Richmond	sub. 2 25
Heiligae	add 1 41	Salem	sub. 2 19
Marblehead	add 1 49	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub. 0 50
Machias	add 1 54	St. John's, N. B.	add 2 49
Mobile Point	add 1 54	Sunbury	add 0 19
New-Bedford	sub. 1 40	Windsor	add 2 49

Principal Bodies in the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter	Mean distance from the Sun.	Revol't'n around the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Veloc. per m. in orbit	Size—the Earth being 1.	Density—the Earth being 1.	Light—the Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Miles.	Yrs. da.	d. h. m.	Miles.			
THE SUN	883,246	.....	.....	25 9 59	.....	1,412,921.101	0.252	Infra.
Mercury	3,224	36,814,000	88	1 0 5	1,827	0.053	1.120	6.680
Venus	7,687	68,787,000	224	23 21	1,333	0.909	0.923	1.911
The Earth	7,912	95,103,000	1	23 56	1,133	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon	2,189	95,103,000	1	27 7 43	38	0.020	0.615	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.431
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	11 215	9 56	496	1,456.000	0.238	0.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	10 29	363	771.000	0.138	0.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,230,000	84 6	13 33	269	89.000	0.242	0.003
Neptune	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 226	.....	208	143.000	0.140	0.001

NOTE.—There are *thirty-three* small planets, called Asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz:—Flora, Clio, Vesta, Iris, Metis, Eunomia, Hebe, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene, Massilia, Fortuna, Lutetia, Calliope, Thalia, Parthenope, Irene, Egeria, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Themis, Phocæa, Proserpine, Euterpe, Bellona, Amphitrite, Urania, Euphrosyne, Pomona, Polymnia, Hygeia.

Rising and Setting of the Planets.

NOTE.—These are not sensibly affected by the *longitudes* of places, but are very materially influenced by the *latitudes*. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	New-York.	Chas'ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	New-York.	Chas'ton.
1856.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1856.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January 2	Venus rises.....	3 52	3 48	3 34	July 2	Mars sets.....	11 49	11 50	11 56
" 11	Mars rises.....	11 36	11 36	11 33	" 16	Mercury rises...	3 15	3 20	3 40
" 29	Mercury sets....	6 35	6 33	6 49	" 21	Jupiter rises....	10 26	10 26	10 23
February 2	Venus rises.....	4 45	4 40	4 19	August 2	Mars sets.....	10 21	10 24	10 36
" 11	Jupiter sets....	6 51	6 53	7 0	" 11	Saturn rises.....	1 52	1 57	2 19
" 21	Saturn sets.....	2 56	2 51	2 30	" 21	Venus sets.....	7 16	7 13	7 5
March 2	Venus rises.....	5 8	5 4	4 45	Sept. 2	Jupiter rises....	7 33	7 33	7 34
" 18	Mercury rises....	5 16	5 13	5 3	" 19	Mercury sets....	6 44	6 47	6 56
" 21	Saturn sets.....	1 6	1 1	0 39	" 21	Venus sets.....	6 37	6 33	6 43
April 2	Venus rises.....	4 48	4 47	4 40	Oct. 2	Jupiter rises, ev.	5 23	5 27	5 27
" 11	Mars sets.....	5 16	5 16	5 18	" 11	Saturn rises.....	10 10	10 15	10 36
" 21	Jupiter rises....	3 59	3 59	3 56	" 21	Venus sets.....	6 8	6 13	6 30
May 2	Venus rises.....	4 14	4 15	4 21	Nov. 5	Mercury rises....	5 2	5 1	4 54
" 11	Saturn sets.....	1 44	1 39	1 17	" 11	Jupiter sets....	2 30	2 30	2 31
" 23	Mercury sets....	9 16	9 10	8 45	" 21	Venus sets.....	6 18	6 24	6 50
June 2	Venus rises.....	3 50	3 55	4 12	Dec. 2	Mars sets.....	7 40	7 46	8 7
" 11	Mars sets.....	0 59	1 0	1 02	" 11	Jupiter sets....	0 33	0 33	0 35
" 21	Jupiter rises....	0 23	0 23	0 25	" 21	Venus sets.....	7 24	7 29	7 48

Notes.

VENUS will be morning star until July 19th, then evening star until May 10th, 1857. MARS will be morning star until April 1st, then evening star until June 7th, 1857. JUPITER will be evening star until March 5th, then morning star until September 26th, then evening star until April 11th, 1857. SATURN will be evening star until June 24th, then morning star until December 31st, then evening star until July 10th, 1857.

The Moon will run lowest this year on October 6th, to the 3d degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of $23^{\circ} 36' 1.2''$ south. It will run highest on the 13th of October, to the 3d degree of Gemini, having a declination of $23^{\circ} 35' 32.2''$ north. This declination is about a *maximum*, by which the Moon can run much further north and south than the Sun ever can by about $5^{\circ} 8' 45''$. The longitude of the moon's ascending node, Jan. 1st, $30^{\circ} 11.1'$ and on the 31st of December it will be $10^{\circ} 51.4'$. Apparent obliquity of the ecliptic July 9th, $23^{\circ} 27' 38.11''$.

The SUN will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December, 1855, 136 days, 11 hours, 4 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 13 hours, 47 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 16 hours, 17 minutes, which

is caused by the slower motion of the Earth when near its apbelion in July.

Distance of the EARTH from the Sun July 2d, 96,702,364 miles; its mean distance March 31st and October 2d, 96,103,000 miles.

Mars will move from east to west, past stars in the sky, from February 24th to May 14th, a distance of about 18° . Jupiter will move in the same manner from July 29th to November 24th a distance of 9° . Saturn moves in the same direction until February 23d, and from October 26th to the end of the year. Venus moves directly, or from west to east, all of the year.

The planet Jupiter will be eclipsed by the Moon on the 19th of August, visible. It disappears at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes, in the morning, at Washington, and reappears at 1 hour and 59 minutes.

Mercury will be visible in the west soon after sunset about Jan. 29th, May 23d, and September 19th; also in the east, before sunrise, about March 18th, July 16th, and November 6th.

Saturn's rings will be visible all of this year, with the aid of the telescope, their southern surface being now turned toward the Earth.

GOON FRIDAY, March 21. EASTER SUNDAY, March 23d. PENTECOST, May 11.

Astronomical Characters.

☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus;
 ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn;
 ♅ Uranus; ♁ same longitude or near each other;
 ☊ 90 deg. apart; ☋ opposition, or 180 deg. apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer;
 ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio;
 ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius;
 ♓ Pisces.

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock-time* is always *right*, while *sun-time* *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock*; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark is also given to the nearest second, for every day in the year. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock-time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

To ascertain the length of the day and night,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

The Planet Saturn.

It is now supposed that the rings of the planet Saturn are of *vapor*, or of some substance *as light, or lighter than steam*, which is kept in its place by the centrifugal force on the one hand, and the centripetal on the other. The body of the planet itself, it is calculated, is of about the density and weight of a body of *cork* of the same size.

Leap-Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

Duration of the Seasons, &c.

	D. H. M.
Sun in Winter Signs	89 1 1
Sun in Spring Signs	92 20 49
Sun in Summer Signs	93 14 15
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89 17 46
Tropical Year	365 5 51
Sun North of the Equator	186 11 4
Sun South of the Equator	178 18 47
Difference	7 16 17

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters, F, E; Golden Number, 14; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 11; Epact, 23; Solar Cycle, 17; Roman Indiction, 14; Julian Period, 6509; Age of the world, 5859.

Mercury.

This planet will be visible in the west, soon after sunset, about January 29, May 23, and September 19; also in the east, just before sunrise, about March 13, July 16, and November 5.

Memoranda for 1856.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 6, Epiphany; 13, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 20, Septuagesima S.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 27, Sexagesima S. FEB. 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 3, Quinquagesima S.; 6, Ash-Wednesday; 10, 1st S. in Lent; 17, 2d S. in Lent; 24, 3d S. in Lent, and St. Matthias. MARCH 2, 4th S. in Lent; 9, 5th S. in Lent; 16, S. before Easter; 21, Good-Friday; 23, Easter-Sunday; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 30, 1st S. aft. Easter. APRIL 6, 2d S. aft. Easter; 13, 3d S. aft. Easter; 20, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 27, 5th S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Ascension-day, and Sts. Philip and James; 4, S. aft. Ascension; 11, Whit-Sunday; 18, Trinity-Sunday; 25, 1st S. aft. Trin. JUNE 1, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 8, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John the Baptist; 29, 6th S. aft. Trin., and St. Peter. JULY 6, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 27, 10th S. after Trin. AUG. 3, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 14th S. aft. Trin., and St. Bartholomew; 31, 15th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 7, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 18th S. aft. Trin., and St. Matthew; 28, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All Angels. OCT. 6, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 19, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 26, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All Saints; 2, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 27th S. aft. Trin.; 30, 1st S. in Advent, and St. Andrew. DEC. 7, 2d S. in Advent; 14, 3d S. in Advent; 21, 4th S. in Advent, and St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evang.; 28, 1st S. aft. Christmas, and Innocents.

Apogee and Perigee of the Sun.

Sun's Apogee July 2d, } distant from the Earth.... { 96,702,364 English
 Sun's mean distance, March 31, and Oct. 3d, } 95,103,000 miles.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1856.

[31 Days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
NEW MOON	7	6	33 e	6	21 e	6	11 e	5	58 e	5	40 e	3	8 e
FIRST QUARTER	14	10	59 m	10	47 m	10	37 m	10	24 m	10	5 m	7	23 m
FULL MOON	21	10	45 e	10	33 e	10	23 e	10	10 e	9	51 e	7	19 e
LAST QUARTER	30	3	51 m	3	39 m	3	29 m	3	16 m	2	57 m	0	25 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.						NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.					
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	T	12 3 42	7 30	4 38	0 51	5 5	7 24	4 44	0 49	2 45	7 19	4 49	0 48							
2	W	12 4 11	7 30	4 39	1 53	6 9	7 24	4 45	1 50	3 49	7 19	4 50	1 48							
3	T	12 4 39	7 30	4 40	2 57	7 10	7 24	4 46	2 54	4 50	7 19	4 51	2 50							
4	F	12 5 6	7 30	4 41	4 8	8 13	7 24	4 47	4 3	5 53	7 19	4 52	3 57							
5	S	12 5 34	7 30	4 42	5 21	9 17	7 24	4 48	5 15	6 57	7 19	4 53	5 9							
6	S	12 6 0	7 30	4 43	6 31	10 10	7 24	4 49	6 24	7 50	7 19	4 54	6 17							
7	M	12 6 27	7 30	4 44	sets	11 0	7 24	4 50	sets	8 40	7 19	4 55	sets							
8	T	12 6 53	7 30	4 45	5 31	11 46	7 24	4 51	5 37	9 26	7 19	4 56	5 43							
9	W	12 7 18	7 30	4 46	6 50	morn	7 24	4 52	6 55	10 13	7 19	4 57	7 0							
10	T	12 7 43	7 29	4 47	8 11	0 33	7 24	4 53	8 14	10 58	7 19	4 58	8 17							
11	F	12 8 7	7 29	4 48	9 28	1 18	7 23	4 54	9 30	11 46	7 18	4 59	9 32							
12	S	12 8 31	7 29	4 49	10 45	2 6	7 23	4 55	10 45	morn	7 18	5 0	10 45							
13	S	12 8 54	7 28	4 50	11 56	2 51	7 23	4 56	11 55	0 31	7 18	5 1	11 54							
14	M	12 9 16	7 28	4 51	morn	3 38	7 22	4 57	morn	1 18	7 17	5 2	morn							
15	T	12 9 38	7 27	4 53	1 9	4 27	7 22	4 58	1 7	2 7	7 17	5 3	1 4							
16	W	12 9 59	7 27	4 54	2 21	5 20	7 22	4 59	2 17	3 0	7 17	5 4	2 13							
17	T	12 10 19	7 26	4 55	3 32	6 24	7 21	5 0	3 27	4 4	7 16	5 5	3 22							
18	F	12 10 38	7 26	4 56	4 41	7 35	7 21	5 1	4 35	5 15	7 16	5 6	4 28							
19	S	12 10 57	7 25	4 58	5 45	8 53	7 20	5 3	5 38	6 33	7 15	5 7	5 31							
20	S	12 11 15	7 24	4 59	6 41	9 59	7 19	5 4	6 35	7 39	7 14	5 8	6 27							
21	M	12 11 33	7 23	5 0	rises	10 53	7 18	5 5	rises	8 33	7 14	5 9	rises							
22	T	12 11 49	7 22	5 1	5 30	11 40	7 18	5 6	5 35	9 20	7 13	5 10	5 40							
23	W	12 12 5	7 22	5 3	6 34	ev. 22	7 17	5 8	6 37	10 2	7 12	5 12	6 42							
24	T	12 12 20	7 21	5 4	7 34	0 58	7 16	5 9	7 37	10 38	7 12	5 13	7 40							
25	F	12 12 34	7 20	5 5	8 33	1 31	7 15	5 10	8 37	11 11	7 11	5 14	8 38							
26	S	12 12 47	7 20	5 6	9 36	2 2	7 15	5 11	9 36	11 42	7 10	5 15	9 38							
27	S	12 13 0	7 19	5 7	10 30	2 33	7 14	5 12	10 29	ev. 13	7 10	5 16	10 28							
28	M	12 13 12	7 18	5 9	11 36	3 5	7 13	5 13	11 34	0 45	7 9	5 17	11 32							
29	T	12 13 23	7 17	5 10	morn	3 39	7 12	5 15	morn	1 19	7 8	5 19	morn							
30	W	12 13 33	7 16	5 11	0 40	4 16	7 12	5 16	0 37	1 56	7 8	5 20	0 34							
31	T	12 13 42	7 15	5 13	1 49	4 56	7 11	5 17	1 44	2 36	7 7	5 21	1 40							

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Sykes went down to New-York last winter, and dropped in on his old crony Velvet, who had been several years in the great city, made a small fortune by selling dimity and cheap lawns, then married a wife richer (as well as older and plainer) than himself, and built a splendid mansion on Fifth Avenue, where he now lives in splendid elegance. Velvet would have his old friend go up and see his wife, his house and all their settings-off, and Sykes consented. Velvet showed him everything—last of all, his black coachman, butler, footman, cook, lady's maid, chamber maid, etc., etc., eating a very good dinner in their snug basement. Sykes

saw it all through, didn't stare much, made his bow, came away and put for home, where the following colloquy with a neighbor is reported:

"Hallo, Sykes! been to New-York, eh? Seen Velvet? What's he doing?"

"Well, can't say exactly; when I saw him he appeared to be *keeping a nigger boarding house up on the Fifth Avenue.*"

A CANDID LAWYER.—"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to banging."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
NEW MOON	6	5	52 m	5	40 m	5	30 m	5	17 m	4	59 m	2	27 m
FIRST QUARTER	12	9	28 e	9	16 e	9	6 e	8	52 e	8	34 e	6	2 e
FULL MOON	20	4	56 e	4	44 e	4	34 e	4	21 e	4	3 e	1	31 e
LAST QUARTER	28	8	57 e	8	45 e	8	35 e	8	22 e	8	4 e	5	32 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F		12 13 51	7 14 5 14	2 57	5 54	7 10 5 18	2 51	3 34	7 6 5 22	2 46				
2	S		12 13 59	7 13 5 15	4 8	7 10	7 9 5 19	4 2	4 50	7 5 5 23	3 55				
3	S		12 14 6	7 11 5 16	5 16	8 32	7 7 5 20	5 9	6 12	7 4 5 24	5 1				
4	M		12 14 12	7 10 5 18	6 14	9 48	7 6 5 22	6 7	7 28	7 3 5 25	6 0				
5	T		12 14 17	7 9 5 19	sets	10 45	7 5 5 23	sets	8 25	7 2 5 26	sets				
6	W		12 14 22	7 8 5 20	5 44	11 36	7 4 5 24	5 48	9 16	7 1 5 27	5 52				
7	T		12 14 26	7 7 5 22	7 5	morn	7 3 5 25	7 8	10 3	7 0 5 28	7 10				
8	F		12 14 28	7 6 5 23	8 29	0 23	7 2 5 26	8 30	10 47	6 59 5 29	8 31				
9	S		12 14 31	7 5 5 25	9 40	1 7	7 1 5 28	9 40	11 29	6 58 5 31	9 39				
10	S		12 14 32	7 4 5 26	10 56	1 49	7 0 5 29	10 53	morn	6 57 5 32	10 51				
11	M		12 14 32	7 2 5 27	morn	2 31	6 59 5 30	morn	0 11	6 56 5 33	morn				
12	T		12 14 32	7 1 5 29	0 9	3 15	6 58 5 31	0 6	0 55	6 55 5 34	0 2				
13	W		12 14 31	7 0 5 30	1 23	3 55	6 57 5 32	1 18	1 35	6 54 5 35	1 13				
14	T		12 14 29	6 58 5 31	2 34	4 40	6 56 5 33	2 28	2 20	6 53 5 36	2 21				
15	F		12 14 27	6 57 5 33	3 40	5 37	6 54 5 34	3 34	3 17	6 52 5 38	3 26				
16	S		12 14 23	6 55 5 34	4 39	6 59	6 53 5 36	4 32	4 39	6 50 5 39	4 24				
17	S		12 14 19	6 54 5 35	5 28	8 29	6 51 5 37	5 21	6 9	6 49 5 40	5 14				
18	M		12 14 14	6 52 5 36	6 7	9 53	6 50 5 38	6 1	7 33	6 48 5 41	5 55				
19	T		12 14 9	6 51 5 38	6 41	10 49	6 49 5 40	6 36	8 29	6 47 5 42	6 31				
20	W		12 14 3	6 50 5 39	rises	11 29	6 48 5 41	rises	9 9	6 46 5 43	rises				
21	T		12 13 56	6 48 5 41	6 27	ev. 5	6 46 5 43	6 28	9 45	6 44 5 45	6 31				
22	F		12 13 48	6 47 5 42	7 27	0 40	6 45 5 44	7 28	10 20	6 43 5 46	7 28				
23	S		12 13 40	6 45 5 43	8 27	1 7	6 43 5 45	8 27	10 47	6 42 5 47	8 26				
24	S		12 13 32	6 44 5 45	9 28	1 36	6 42 5 47	9 27	11 16	6 40 5 48	9 25				
25	M		12 13 22	6 42 5 46	10 30	2 5	6 40 5 48	10 27	11 45	6 38 5 49	10 24				
26	T		12 13 12	6 40 5 47	11 35	2 33	6 38 5 49	11 31	ev. 13	6 37 5 50	11 27				
27	W		12 13 2	6 38 5 48	morn	3 2	6 37 5 50	morn	0 42	6 35 5 51	morn				
28	T		12 12 51	6 37 5 49	0 43	3 33	6 35 5 51	0 38	1 13	6 34 5 52	0 32				
29	F		12 12 40	6 37 5 50	1 51	4 12	6 35 5 52	1 45	1 52	6 34 5 51	1 39				

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A lady asks us whether an action for breach of promise of marriage can be sustained against the writer of the following verse :

"Angel! beneath whose folded wing
My soul would rest,
Be mine, for lo! I've bought the ring,
And all the rest
Of those house treasures and etceteras,
Which every one who tries his state to
better has!"

We are not sufficiently learned in law to answer the question as to breach of promise of marriage; but it is certainly a most glaring case of "breach of promise of poetry."

"Good Heaven!" said an astonished green-horn at the President's levee last winter, calling the attention of his more experienced friend to the amazingly low-bosomed dresses worn by the fashionable ladies present, "did you ever see the like of that?"

"I think not," was the calm and considerate reply—"at least not since I was weaned."

"Madam, has your piano an æolian attachment?" asked Sam, the other night, of the wife of a man who appeared to live up to, if not beyond his income.

"Hush," whispered Seth in his ear, "it has a sheriff's attachment!" Sam dropped the subject.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
NEW MOON	6	3	55 e	3	43 e	3	33 e	3	20 e	3	2 e	0	30 e
FIRST QUARTER	13	9	52 m	9	40 m	9	30 m	9	17 m	8	59 m	6	27 m
FULL MOON	22	11	21 m	11	9 m	10	59 m	10	45 m	10	27 m	7	55 m
LAST QUARTER	29	9	48 m	9	36 m	9	26 m	9	12 m	8	54 m	6	22 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.										NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.										BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.									
		Shadow at noon-mark.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		High W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		High W. N.Y.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.							
		Afternoon.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.						
1	S	12	12 28	6	36	5	51	2	59	5	2	6	35	5	53	2	51	2	42	6	33	5	52	2	44						
2	S	12	12 15	6	35	5	52	3	54	6	42	6	34	5	53	3	46	4	2	6	31	5	53	3	39						
3	M	12	12 2	6	33	5	53	4	51	7	58	6	32	5	54	4	44	5	38	6	30	5	54	4	38						
4	T	12	11 49	6	31	5	54	5	34	9	32	6	30	5	55	5	29	7	12	6	29	5	55	5	23						
5	W	12	11 35	6	30	5	55	6	8	10	30	6	29	5	56	6	6	8	10	6	27	5	56	6	0						
6	T	12	11 21	6	28	5	56	sets	11	20		6	27	5	57	sets	9	0		6	26	5	57	sets							
7	F	12	11 6	6	26	5	57	7	15	morn		6	25	5	57	7	15	9	44	6	25	5	58	7	15						
8	S	12	10 51	6	25	5	58	8	32	0	4	6	24	5	59	8	31	10	25	6	24	5	59	8	29						
9	S	12	10 36	6	23	5	59	9	50	0	45	6	22	6	0	9	46	11	5	6	22	6	0	9	44						
10	M	12	10 20	6	21	6	0	11	6	1	25	6	20	6	1	11	2	11	48	6	20	6	1	10	57						
11	T	12	10 4	6	20	6	2	morn	2	8		6	19	6	2	morn	morn			6	18	6	2	morn							
12	W	12	9 48	6	18	6	3	0	22	2	46	6	17	6	3	0	16	0	26	6	17	6	3	0	10						
13	T	12	9 31	6	16	6	4	1	31	3	25	6	16	6	4	1	25	1	5	6	15	6	4	1	18						
14	F	12	9 14	6	14	6	5	2	34	4	12	6	14	6	5	2	27	1	52	6	14	6	5	2	19						
15	S	12	8 57	6	13	6	6	3	27	5	6	6	12	6	7	3	21	2	46	6	13	6	6	3	13						
16	S	12	8 39	6	11	6	7	4	9	6	34	6	11	6	8	4	3	4	14	6	11	6	7	3	57						
17	M	12	8 22	6	9	6	9	4	44	8	11	6	9	6	9	4	39	5	51	6	10	6	8	4	34						
18	T	12	8 4	6	7	6	10	5	12	9	36	6	7	6	10	5	8	7	16	6	8	6	9	5	4						
19	W	12	7 46	6	6	6	11	5	36	10	30	6	6	6	11	5	33	8	10	6	6	6	10	5	30						
20	T	12	7 28	6	4	6	12	5	56	11	9	6	4	6	12	5	55	8	49	6	5	6	11	5	53						
21	F	12	7 9	6	2	6	13	6	16	11	41	6	2	6	13	6	15	9	21	6	3	6	12	6	15						
22	S	12	6 51	5	0	6	14	rises	ev.	10		6	1	6	14	rises	9	50		6	2	6	13	rises							
23	S	12	6 33	5	59	6	15	8	23	0	38	5	59	6	15	8	20	10	18	6	1	6	14	8	18						
24	M	12	6 14	5	57	6	17	9	26	1	5	5	58	6	16	9	23	10	45	6	0	6	15	9	19						
25	T	12	5 55	5	55	6	18	10	34	1	32	5	56	6	17	10	29	11	12	5	59	6	16	10	23						
26	W	12	5 37	5	53	6	19	11	40	2	1	5	54	6	18	11	34	11	41	5	57	6	17	11	28						
27	T	12	5 18	5	52	6	20	morn	2	29		5	52	6	19	morn	ev.	9		5	56	6	18	morn							
28	F	12	5 0	5	50	6	21	0	47	3	3	5	51	6	20	0	40	0	43	5	54	6	19	0	33						
29	S	12	4 41	5	48	6	22	1	49	3	45	5	49	6	21	1	42	1	25	5	53	6	20	1	34						
30	S	12	4 23	5	46	6	23	2	44	4	39	5	47	6	22	2	37	2	19	5	52	6	21	2	30						
31	M	12	4 5	5	45	6	24	3	27	6	2	5	46	6	23	3	21	3	42	5	50	6	22	3	15						

THE SAME FAULT.—Laura was disconsolate. Henry had long flirted, but never put the question. Laura's aunt, for consolation, brought her a love of a spaniel pup. "My dear," says the aunt, "the puppy can do everything but speak." "Why will you agonize me?" said Laura; "that's the only fault I found with the other."

A Judge's duty is to snub the counsel on both sides, and hother the jury by furnishing them with a third method of looking at the case. We got this from a wag who once went to law to get damages; and he got what he went after, enough to last him a lifetime.

"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark, in the language of a poet, that, to him, 'Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.'"

A very pretty lady was one day asked if she would wear a wig when her hair turned gray. "Oh!" said she, "I could not endure it at all; I'd dye first."

Punch says, "The greatest organ in the world is the organ of speech in woman; an organ, too, without a stop."

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
NEW MOON... (*4th)	5	1 9 m	0 57 m	0 47 m	0 33 m	0 15 m	*9 43 e
FIRST QUARTER. (+12th)	11	†0 8 m	11 56 e	11 46 e	11 33 e	11 15 e	8 43 e
FULL MOON.....	20	4 30 m	4 18 m	4 8 m	3 54 m	3 36 m	1 4 m
LAST QUARTER.....	27	6 42 e	6 31 e	6 20 e	6 7 e	5 49 e	3 17 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
			Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T		12 3 47	5 43	6 26	4 14	7 42	5 45	6 24	4 9	5 22	5 46	6 23	3 55
2	W		12 3 29	5 42	6 28	4 34	9 11	5 44	6 26	4 31	6 51	5 45	6 24	4 28
3	T		12 3 11	5 40	6 29	4 52	10 9	5 42	6 27	4 50	7 19	5 43	6 25	4 49
4	F		12 2 53	5 38	6 30	sets	10 56	5 40	6 28	sets	8 38	5 41	6 26	sets
5	S		12 2 36	5 36	6 31	7 21	11 35	5 38	6 29	7 19	9 10	5 40	6 27	7 17
6	S		12 2 18	5 34	6 32	8 39	morn	5 36	6 30	8 36	9 57	5 38	6 28	8 32
7	M		12 2 1	5 32	6 33	9 58	0 17	5 34	6 31	9 53	10 39	5 36	6 29	9 48
8	T		12 1 44	5 31	6 34	11 13	0 59	5 33	6 32	10 6	11 18	5 35	6 30	11 0
9	W		12 1 28	5 29	6 35	morn	1 38	5 31	6 33	morn	11 58	5 33	6 31	morn
10	T		12 1 11	5 27	6 36	0 39	2 18	5 29	6 34	0 30	morn	5 31	6 32	0 24
11	F		12 0 55	5 26	6 37	1 21	3 1	5 28	6 35	1 14	0 41	5 30	6 33	1 6
12	S		12 0 39	5 24	6 38	2 18	3 47	5 26	6 36	2 12	1 27	5 28	6 34	1 55
13	S		12 0 24	5 23	6 40	2 46	4 47	5 25	6 37	2 40	2 27	5 27	6 35	2 35
14	M		12 0 9	5 21	6 41	3 18	6 11	5 24	6 38	3 14	3 51	5 26	6 36	3 8
15	T	morn		5 19	6 42	3 42	7 42	5 22	6 39	3 38	5 22	5 24	6 37	3 35
16	W		11 59 39	5 18	6 43	4 3	9 0	5 21	6 40	4 1	6 40	5 23	6 38	3 59
17	T		11 59 25	5 16	6 44	4 21	9 54	5 19	6 41	4 20	7 34	5 22	6 39	4 20
18	F		11 59 11	5 14	6 45	4 40	10 32	5 17	6 42	4 40	8 12	5 20	6 40	4 40
19	S		11 58 58	5 13	6 47	rises	11 6	5 16	6 44	rises	8 46	5 19	6 41	rises
20	S		11 58 45	5 11	6 48	7 19	11 33	5 14	6 45	7 15	9 13	5 17	6 42	7 12
21	M		11 58 32	5 10	6 49	8 25	ev. 3	5 13	6 46	8 20	9 43	5 16	6 43	8 15
22	T		11 58 20	5 8	6 50	9 31	0 32	5 11	6 47	9 26	10 12	5 14	6 44	9 20
23	W		11 58 9	5 6	6 51	10 40	1 3	5 10	6 48	10 34	10 42	5 13	6 45	10 27
24	T		11 57 57	5 5	6 52	11 43	1 33	5 9	6 49	11 36	11 13	5 12	6 46	11 28
25	F		11 57 47	5 3	6 53	morn	2 8	5 7	6 50	morn	11 48	5 10	6 46	morn
26	S		11 57 37	5 2	6 54	0 40	2 46	5 6	6 51	0 32	ev 26	5 9	6 47	0 25
27	S		11 57 27	5 1	6 55	1 24	3 32	5 5	6 52	1 18	1 12	5 8	6 48	1 12
28	M		11 57 18	4 59	6 56	2 3	4 32	5 3	6 53	1 58	2 12	5 6	6 49	1 53
29	T		11 57 9	4 58	6 58	2 34	5 55	5 2	6 54	2 31	3 35	5 5	6 50	2 27
30	W		11 57 1	4 56	6 59	3 0	8 15	5 0	6 55	5 58	5 5	5 3	6 51	2 56

HEALTHY FOOD.—Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupy more than three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw.

CAMPOR AND INSANITY.—In Toronto, Canada, last summer, no less than eight persons were admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die.

“Did you ever see me with more than I could carry?”

“No; but I have seen you when you had better gone twice for your load.”

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
NEW MOON	4	9 58 m	9 46 m	9 36 m	9 23 m	9 5 m	6 33 m
FIRST QUARTER	11	4 1 e	3 49 e	3 39 e	3 26 e	3 8 e	0 36 e
FULL MOON	19	7 12 e	7 1 e	6 50 e	6 37 e	6 19 e	3 47 e
LAST QUARTER . (*26th)	27	0 50 m	0 38 m	0 28 m	0 14 m	*11 56 e	*9 24 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.						NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.					
			Morning.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.				
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	T	11 56 54	4 55	7 0	3 24	8 42	4 59	6 56	3 23	6 22	5 2	6 52	3 23							
2	F	11 56 47	4 53	7 1	3 49	9 38	4 57	6 57	3 50	7 18	5 1	6 53	3 51							
3	S	11 56 41	4 52	7 2	4 14	10 24	4 56	6 58	4 16	8 4	5 0	6 54	4 18							
4	S	11 56 35	4 50	7 3	sets	11 8	4 54	6 59	sets	8 48	4 58	6 55	sets							
5	M	11 56 30	4 49	7 4	8 48	11 53	4 53	7 0	8 42	9 33	4 57	6 56	8 36							
6	T	11 56 25	4 48	7 5	10 7	morn	4 52	7 1	9 54	10 15	4 56	6 57	9 47							
7	W	11 56 21	4 47	7 6	11 6	0 35	4 51	7 2	10 59	10 56	4 55	6 58	10 51							
8	T	11 56 17	4 46	7 7	12 0	1 16	4 50	7 3	11 53	11 38	4 54	6 59	11 46							
9	F	11 56 14	4 45	7 8	morn	1 58	4 49	7 4	morn	morn	4 53	7 0	morn							
10	S	11 56 12	4 44	7 9	0 43	2 43	4 48	7 5	0 37	0 23	4 52	7 1	0 31							
11	S	11 56 10	4 43	7 10	1 18	3 31	4 47	7 6	1 14	1 11	4 51	7 2	1 8							
12	M	11 56 9	4 42	7 11	1 44	4 27	4 46	7 7	1 41	2 7	4 50	7 3	1 37							
13	T	11 56 8	4 41	7 12	2 7	5 35	4 45	7 8	2 5	3 15	4 49	7 4	2 2							
14	W	11 56 8	4 40	7 13	2 27	7 54	4 44	7 9	2 26	4 34	4 48	7 5	2 24							
15	T	11 56 8	4 39	7 14	2 44	8 3	4 43	7 10	2 44	5 43	4 47	7 6	2 44							
16	F	11 56 9	4 38	7 15	3 3	9 0	4 42	7 11	3 4	6 40	4 46	7 7	3 5							
17	S	11 56 10	4 37	7 16	3 22	9 45	4 42	7 11	3 24	7 25	4 46	7 7	3 26							
18	S	11 56 12	4 36	7 17	3 44	10 21	4 41	7 12	3 47	8 1	4 45	7 8	3 51							
19	M	11 56 15	4 36	7 18	rises	10 58	4 40	7 13	rises	8 38	4 44	7 9	rises							
20	T	11 56 18	4 35	7 19	8 29	11 32	4 40	7 14	8 23	9 12	4 44	7 10	8 17							
21	W	11 56 22	4 34	7 20	9 37	ev. 6	4 39	7 15	9 30	9 40	4 43	7 10	9 22							
22	T	11 56 26	4 33	7 21	10 35	0 41	4 38	7 16	10 28	10 21	4 43	7 11	10 20							
23	F	11 56 30	4 32	7 22	11 25	1 16	4 37	7 17	11 19	10 56	4 42	7 12	11 12							
24	S	11 56 36	4 32	7 23	morn	1 57	4 37	7 18	11 59	11 37	4 42	7 13	11 53							
25	S	11 56 42	4 31	7 24	0 4	2 41	4 36	7 19	morn	ev. 21	4 41	7 14	morn							
26	M	11 56 48	4 30	7 25	0 37	3 32	4 35	7 19	0 33	1 12	4 40	7 15	0 29							
27	T	11 56 55	4 29	7 26	1 3	4 31	4 35	7 20	1 1	2 11	4 40	7 16	0 58							
28	W	11 57 2	4 29	7 27	1 29	5 42	4 34	7 21	1 28	3 22	4 39	7 16	1 26							
29	T	11 57 10	4 28	7 28	1 51	6 58	4 34	7 22	1 51	4 38	4 39	7 17	1 51							
30	F	11 57 18	4 27	7 28	2 15	8 2	4 33	7 23	2 11	5 42	4 38	7 18	2 18							
31	S	11 57 26	4 26	7 29	2 42	9 1	4 32	7 23	2 45	6 41	4 37	7 18	2 48							

LEGAL QUESTION.—The following pertinent question was addressed to a lawyer in a neighboring village:

"If 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' and the view refuses to return it, can distance obtain any legal redress?"

The lawyer refuses to answer until he receives a retainer.

A dandy, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the whole calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough!"

An old lady, looking at the curiosities in Barnum's Museum, came to a couple of large sea-dogs; and, after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood near, if they barked? "No, madam," said the wag, "their 'bark is on the sea.'"

A lady advertises in *The Tribune* that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea. The cannibal!

A lady, describing an ill-tempered man, said: "He never smiles but he seems ashamed of it."

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	D.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
NEW MOON	2	6 55e		6 44e		6 33e		6 21e		6 3e		3 30e	
FIRST QUARTER	10	9 6m		8 54m		8 44m		8 31m		8 13m		5 41m	
FULL MOON	18	7 8m		6 56m		9 46m		6 32m		6 14m		3 42m	
LAST QUARTER	25	5 33m		5 22m		5 11m		4 58m		4 40m		2 8m	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 57 35	4 26	7 30	3 10	9 54	4 32	7 24	3 15	7 34	4 37	7 19	3 20		
2	M	11 57 45	4 25	7 31	sets	10 47	4 31	7 25	sets	8 27	4 37	7 19	sets		
3	T	11 57 55	4 25	7 32	8 48	11 34	4 31	7 26	8 41	9 14	4 36	7 20	8 33		
4	W	11 58 5	4 24	7 32	9 48	morn	4 30	7 26	9 41	10 0	4 36	7 20	9 33		
5	T	11 58 15	4 24	7 33	10 38	0 20	4 30	7 27	10 32	10 44	4 36	7 21	10 26		
6	F	11 58 26	4 23	7 34	11 15	1 4	4 29	7 27	11 10	11 27	4 35	7 21	11 4		
7	S	11 58 37	4 23	7 35	11 46	1 47	4 29	7 28	11 41	morn	4 35	7 22	11 37		
8	S	11 58 49	4 23	7 35	morn	2 30	4 29	7 29	morn	0 10	4 35	7 23	morn		
9	M	11 59 0	4 22	7 36	0 10	3 17	4 28	7 29	0 7	0 57	4 34	7 24	0 4		
10	T	11 59 12	4 22	7 36	0 30	4 4	4 28	7 30	0 28	1 44	4 34	7 24	0 27		
11	W	11 59 24	4 22	7 37	0 50	4 53	4 28	7 30	0 50	2 33	4 34	7 24	0 49		
12	T	11 59 36	4 22	7 37	1 8	5 52	4 28	7 31	1 9	3 32	4 34	7 25	1 9		
13	F	11 59 49	4 22	7 38	1 26	6 55	4 28	7 31	1 28	4 35	4 34	7 25	1 30		
14	S	after'n	4 22	7 38	1 47	7 50	4 28	7 32	1 50	5 30	4 34	7 26	1 53		
15	S	12 0 14	4 22	7 38	2 9	8 46	4 28	7 32	2 14	6 26	4 34	7 26	2 18		
16	M	12 0 27	4 22	7 39	2 38	9 36	4 28	7 32	2 43	7 16	4 34	7 26	2 49		
17	T	12 0 39	4 22	7 39	rises	10 20	4 28	7 33	rises	8 0	4 34	7 27	rises		
18	W	12 0 52	4 22	7 39	8 27	11 3	4 28	7 33	8 20	8 43	4 34	7 27	8 12		
19	T	12 1 5	4 22	7 39	9 20	11 44	4 28	7 33	9 14	9 24	4 34	7 27	9 7		
20	F	12 1 18	4 22	7 39	10 3	ev. 25	4 28	7 34	9 58	10 5	4 34	7 27	9 52		
21	S	12 1 31	4 22	7 39	10 40	1 7	4 29	7 34	10 35	10 47	4 35	7 28	10 30		
22	S	12 1 44	4 23	7 39	11 7	1 51	4 29	7 34	11 4	11 31	4 35	7 28	11 1		
23	M	12 1 57	4 23	7 40	11 22	2 37	4 29	7 34	11 21	ev. 17	4 35	7 28	11 19		
24	T	12 2 9	4 23	7 40	11 56	3 27	4 29	7 34	11 56	1 7	4 35	7 28	11 55		
25	W	12 2 22	4 23	7 40	morn	4 21	4 29	7 35	morn	2 1	4 35	7 29	morn		
26	T	12 2 35	4 23	7 40	0 19	5 21	4 29	7 35	0 20	3 1	4 35	7 29	0 22		
27	F	12 2 47	4 24	7 40	0 44	6 25	4 30	7 35	0 46	4 5	4 36	7 29	0 49		
28	S	12 2 59	4 24	7 40	1 11	7 25	4 30	7 35	1 15	5 5	4 36	7 29	1 19		
29	S	12 3 11	4 24	7 40	1 45	8 31	4 30	7 35	1 51	6 11	4 36	7 29	1 56		
30	M	12 3 23	4 25	7 40	2 25	9 34	4 31	7 35	2 32	7 14	4 37	7 29	2 38		

AGES OF THE PORTS OF AMERICA.—James K. Paulding, 75; John Pierpont, 69; Richard H. Dana, 67; Charles Sprague, 63; John Neal, 60; William C. Bryant, 60; James G. Percival, 59; Fitz Greene Halleck, 59; Samuel G. Goodrich, 58; George W. Doane, 55; George P. Morris, 53; Albert G. Greene, 52; George W. Bethune, 52; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 51; Rufus Dawes, 51; George D. Prentice, 50; Charles F. Hoffman, 48; N. P. Willis, 47; William G. Simms, 47; Henry W. Longfellow, 47; George Lunt, 47; John G. Whittier, 46; Wm. D. Gallagher, 46; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 45; Albert Pike, 45; Park Benjamin, 45; James Freeman Clarke, 44; Ralph Hoyt, 44; James Aldrich, 44; W. H. C. Hosmer, 44; Jones Very, 44; Alfred B. Street, 43; George W. Cutter, 43; William H. Burleigh, 42; Henry T. Tuckerman, 41; Henry B. Hirst, 41; Cornelius Mathews, 39; John G. Saxe, 38; Philip P. Cooke, 38; Epes Sargent, 38; Thomas W. Parsons, 37; George W. Dewey, 36; Arthur C. Coke, 36; James T. Fields, 36; James Russell Lowell, 35; Thomas Buchanan Read, 32; George H. Boker, 31; Bayard Taylor, 29; R. H. Stoddard, 23.

A gentleman was invited to take a glass of lager beer the other day, which he declined, when his friend urged him to drink, assuring him that the beer was a good tonic and quite healthy. "Yes," said he, "it's Teutonic."

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
NEW MOON	2	4 46 m	4 35 m	4 24 m	4 11 m	3 53 m	1 21 m
FIRST QUARTER . (*9th)	10	2 38 m	2 26 m	2 16 m	2 3 m	1 45 m	*11 13 e
FULL MOON	17	4 47 e	4 35 e	4 25 e	4 12 e	3 54 e	1 22 e
LAST QUARTER	24	10 18 m	10 6 m	9 56 m	9 43 m	9 25 m	6 53 e
NEW MOON	31	4 24 e	4 13 e	4 2 e	3 49 e	3 31 e	0 59 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO.				
			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.
			Afternoon.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	High W. BOSTON.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	High W. N. YORK.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T		12 3 35	4 25	7 40	sets	10 32	4 31	7 34	sets	8 12	4 37	7 29	sets			
2	W		12 3 46	4 26	7 40	8 28	11 25	4 32	7 34	8 21	9 5	4 37	7 29	8 14			
3	T		12 3 58	4 27	7 40	9 11	morn	4 33	7 34	9 5	9 52	4 38	7 29	8 59			
4	F		12 4 8	4 27	7 39	9 44	0 12	4 33	7 33	9 39	10 37	4 38	7 28	9 34			
5	S		12 4 19	4 28	7 39	10 12	0 57	4 34	7 33	10 8	11 16	4 39	7 28	10 5			
6	S		12 4 29	4 29	7 39	10 33	1 36	4 35	7 33	10 31	11 53	4 40	7 28	10 29			
7	M		12 4 39	4 29	7 39	10 53	2 13	4 35	7 33	10 52	morn	4 40	7 28	10 51			
8	T		12 4 48	4 30	7 38	11 12	2 51	4 36	7 32	11 12	0 31	4 41	7 27	11 13			
9	W		12 4 57	4 31	7 38	11 30	3 29	4 37	7 32	11 31	1 9	4 42	7 27	11 33			
10	T		12 5 5	4 32	7 38	11 49	4 10	4 37	7 32	11 52	1 50	4 42	7 27	11 54			
11	F		12 5 13	4 33	7 37	morn	4 52	4 38	7 31	morn	2 32	4 43	7 26	morn			
12	S		12 5 21	4 33	7 37	0 11	5 42	4 39	7 31	0 14	3 22	4 44	7 26	0 18			
13	S		12 5 28	4 34	7 36	0 37	6 41	4 40	7 30	0 42	4 21	4 45	7 25	0 47			
14	M		12 5 35	4 35	7 36	1 10	7 43	4 41	7 30	1 16	5 23	4 45	7 25	1 22			
15	T		12 5 41	4 36	7 35	1 51	8 50	4 42	7 29	1 58	6 30	4 46	7 24	2 5			
16	W		12 5 46	4 37	7 34	2 46	9 29	4 43	7 29	2 53	7 9	4 47	7 24	3 1			
17	T		12 5 51	4 37	7 34	rises	10 41	4 44	7 28	rises	8 21	4 48	7 23	rises			
18	F		12 5 56	4 38	7 33	8 38	11 31	4 45	7 28	8 33	9 11	4 49	7 23	8 28			
19	S		12 6 0	4 39	7 32	9 9	ev. 16	4 46	7 27	9 5	9 56	4 50	7 22	9 2			
20	S		12 6 3	4 40	7 32	9 35	0 59	4 46	7 26	9 33	10 39	4 50	7 21	9 31			
21	M		12 6 6	4 41	7 31	9 59	1 42	4 47	7 26	9 59	11 22	4 51	7 21	9 58			
22	T		12 6 8	4 42	7 30	10 23	2 26	4 48	7 25	10 24	ev. 6	4 52	7 20	10 24			
23	W		12 6 10	4 43	7 29	10 46	3 12	4 49	7 24	10 48	0 52	4 53	7 19	10 50			
24	T		12 6 11	4 44	7 28	11 13	3 58	4 50	7 23	11 17	1 38	4 53	7 18	11 21			
25	F		12 6 12	4 45	7 27	11 45	4 48	4 51	7 22	11 50	2 28	4 54	7 17	11 56			
26	S		12 6 12	4 46	7 26	morn	5 44	4 52	7 21	morn	3 24	4 55	7 16	morn			
27	S		12 6 11	4 47	7 25	0 23	6 54	4 52	7 20	0 27	4 34	4 56	7 16	0 35			
28	M		12 6 10	4 48	7 24	1 10	8 10	4 53	7 19	1 17	5 50	4 56	7 15	1 24			
29	T		12 6 9	4 49	7 23	2 5	9 28	4 54	7 18	2 12	7 8	4 57	7 14	2 20			
30	W		12 6 6	4 50	7 22	3 7	10 30	4 54	7 18	3 14	8 10	4 58	7 14	3 21			
31	T		12 6 4	4 51	7 21	sets	11 22	4 55	7 17	sets	9 2	4 59	7 13	sets			

WOULDN'T CONTEND.—A cross-grained, surly man, too crooked by nature to keep still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F., a remarkably cool, calm, non-resistant man, and addressed him thus:

"That piece of fence over there is mine, and you shan't have it."

"Why," said Mr. F., "you must be mistaken, I think."

"No, it is mine, and I shall keep it."

"Well," continued Mr. F., "suppose we leave it to any lawyer you shall choose?"

"I won't leave it to any lawyer," said the other.

"Well," continued Mr. F., "shall we leave it to any four men in the village you shall select?"

"No, I shall have the fence."

Not at all discomposed, Mr. F. said, "Well, neighbor, then I shall leave it to yourself to say to whom it does belong, whether to you or me."

Struck dumb by the appeal, the wrathful man turned away, saying:

"I won't have anything to do with a man that won't contend for his own rights."


8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1856.

[31 Days.


MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	D.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
FIRST QUARTER	8	7 38 e		7 26 e		7 16 e		7 3 e		6 45 e		4 13 e	
FULL MOON . . (*15th)	16	1 11 m		0 59 m		0 49 m		0 36 m		0 18 m		*9 46 e	
LAST QUARTER	22	4 24 e		4 12 e		4 2 e		3 48 e		3 30 e		0 58 e	
NEW MOON	30	6 30 m		6 18 m		6 8 m		5 55 m		5 37 m		3 5 m	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Shadow at noon-mark.		High W.		High W.		High W.		High W.		High W.	
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
1	F	12 6 0	4 52	7 20	8 13	4 56	7 16	8 9	4 56	7 12	8 5	5 0	7 12
2	S	12 5 56	4 53	7 19	8 36	4 57	7 15	8 34	4 57	7 11	8 31	5 1	7 11
3	S	12 5 51	4 54	7 18	8 57	4 58	7 14	8 55	4 59	7 12	8 54	5 1	7 10
4	M	12 5 46	4 55	7 16	9 16	4 59	7 12	9 16	5 0	7 11	9 16	5 2	7 9
5	T	12 5 40	4 56	7 15	9 34	5 0	7 11	9 35	5 1	7 10	9 35	5 3	7 8
6	W	12 5 34	4 57	7 14	9 52	5 1	7 10	9 55	5 2	7 9	9 57	5 4	7 7
7	T	12 5 26	4 58	7 13	10 13	5 2	7 9	10 16	5 3	7 8	10 20	5 5	7 6
8	F	12 5 19	4 59	7 11	10 35	5 3	7 7	10 40	5 4	7 6	10 45	5 6	7 5
9	S	12 5 10	5 0	7 10	11 6	5 4	7 6	11 11	5 5	7 5	11 17	5 6	7 4
10	S	12 5 2	5 1	7 9	11 43	5 5	7 5	11 49	5 6	7 4	11 56	5 7	7 3
11	M	12 4 52	5 2	7 8	morn	5 6	7 4	morn	5 7	7 3	morn	5 8	7 2
12	T	12 4 42	5 3	7 7	0 30	5 7	7 3	0 37	5 8	7 2	0 45	5 9	7 1
13	W	12 4 31	5 4	7 5	1 29	5 8	7 1	1 37	5 9	7 1	1 44	5 10	6 59
14	T	12 4 20	5 5	7 4	2 41	5 9	7 0	2 47	5 10	6 58	2 54	5 11	6 58
15	F	12 4 8	5 6	7 2	rises	5 10	6 58	rises	5 11	6 56	7 32	5 12	6 57
16	S	12 3 56	5 7	7 0	7 38	5 11	6 56	7 35	5 12	6 53	7 59	5 13	6 55
17	S	12 3 43	5 8	6 59	8 1	5 12	6 53	8 0	5 13	6 52	8 26	5 14	6 54
18	M	12 3 30	5 9	6 57	8 26	5 13	6 52	8 26	5 15	6 49	8 53	5 15	6 53
19	T	12 3 17	5 10	6 55	8 49	5 14	6 51	8 51	5 16	6 47	9 23	5 16	6 51
20	W	12 3 2	5 11	6 54	9 17	5 15	6 49	9 20	5 17	6 46	9 55	5 17	6 49
21	T	12 2 48	5 12	6 52	9 46	5 16	6 47	9 50	5 18	6 45	10 23	5 18	6 48
22	F	12 2 33	5 14	6 51	10 23	5 17	6 46	10 29	5 19	6 44	10 35	5 19	6 46
23	S	12 2 17	5 15	6 50	11 6	5 18	6 45	11 13	5 20	6 42	10 42	5 20	6 45
24	S	12 2 1	5 16	6 48	11 59	5 19	6 44	morn	5 21	6 41	0 14	5 21	6 44
25	M	12 1 45	5 17	6 47	morn	5 20	6 42	0 6	5 22	6 40	1 12	5 22	6 41
26	T	12 1 28	5 18	6 45	0 58	5 21	6 41	1 5	5 23	6 38	2 15	5 23	6 40
27	W	12 1 11	5 19	6 44	2 3	5 22	6 39	2 9	5 24	6 37	3 21	5 24	6 38
28	T	12 0 54	5 20	6 42	3 10	5 23	6 38	3 15	5 25	6 36	4 22	5 25	6 37
29	F	12 0 36	5 21	6 40	4 15	5 24	6 37	4 18	5 26	6 34	5 28	5 26	6 36
30	S	12 0 18	5 22	6 39	sets	5 25	6 36	sets	5 27	6 33	7 20	5 27	6 34
31	S	12 0 0	5 23	6 37	7 22	5 26	6 35	7 21	5 28	6 33		5 28	6 33

 We extract from an English paper the following racy advertisement, from a young lady, who comes to the point without that invariable addendum to a feminine epistle—the "P. S."

"Wanted by a young lady aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure and agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crochet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies (when they arrive),

check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply in the first place by letter to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. Wedding ring No. 4, small. No Irish need apply."

 The substance of a verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who died in a state of inebriation, was, "Death by hanging—round a rum shop."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER	7	11	13 m	11	1 m	10	51 m	10	37 m	10	19 m	7	47 m
FULL MOON	14	9	24 m	9	13 m	9	2 m	8	49 m	8	31 m	5	59 m
LAST QUARTER . . (*20th)	21	1	4 m	0	53 m	0	42 m	0	29 m	0	11 m	*9	39 e
NEW MOON	28	11	4 e	10	52 e	10	42 e	10	29 e	10	11 e	7	39 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	M		11 59 41	5 24	6 35	7 40	0 22	5 27	6 33	7 40	10 32	5 29	6 31	7 40			
2	T		11 59 22	5 26	6 33	7 56	0 52	5 28	6 31	7 58	10 59	5 30	6 29	8 0			
3	W		11 59 3	5 27	6 32	8 19	1 19	5 29	6 30	8 22	11 28	5 31	6 28	8 25			
4	T		11 58 43	5 28	6 30	8 39	1 48	5 30	6 28	8 43	11 55	5 32	6 26	8 47			
5	F		11 58 23	5 29	6 28	9 5	2 15	5 31	6 26	9 10	morn	5 33	6 24	9 15			
6	S		11 58 3	5 30	6 26	9 37	2 45	5 32	6 24	9 43	0 25	5 34	6 23	9 50			
7	S		11 57 43	5 31	6 25	10 19	3 16	5 33	6 23	10 26	0 56	5 35	6 21	10 33			
8	M		11 57 23	5 32	6 23	11 12	3 54	5 34	6 21	11 19	1 34	5 35	6 20	11 27			
9	T		11 57 2	5 33	6 21	morn	4 44	5 35	6 19	morn	2 24	5 36	6 18	morn			
10	W		11 56 41	5 35	6 19	0 17	6 5	5 36	6 17	0 24	3 45	5 37	6 16	0 31			
11	T		11 56 20	5 36	6 17	1 31	7 39	5 37	6 16	1 36	5 19	5 38	6 15	1 42			
12	F		11 55 59	5 37	6 15	2 49	9 8	5 38	6 14	2 54	6 48	5 39	6 13	2 58			
13	S		11 55 38	5 38	6 14	rises	10 7	5 39	6 13	rises	7 47	5 40	6 12	rises			
14	S		11 55 17	5 39	6 12	6 26	10 57	5 40	6 11	6 26	8 37	5 41	6 10	6 26			
15	M		11 54 56	5 40	6 10	6 50	11 38	5 41	6 9	6 51	9 18	5 41	6 9	6 52			
16	T		11 54 35	5 41	6 8	7 17	ev 18	5 42	6 7	7 19	9 58	5 42	6 7	7 22			
17	W		11 54 13	5 42	6 6	7 45	0 58	5 43	6 5	7 49	10 38	5 43	6 5	7 54			
18	T		11 53 52	5 43	6 5	8 20	1 39	5 44	6 4	8 25	11 19	5 44	6 4	8 31			
19	F		11 53 31	5 44	6 3	9 3	2 17	5 44	6 2	9 9	11 57	5 44	6 2	9 16			
20	S		11 53 10	5 45	6 1	9 53	3 0	5 45	6 0	10 0	ev. 40	5 45	6 0	10 8			
21	S		11 52 49	5 46	6 0	10 52	3 45	5 46	5 59	10 59	1 25	5 46	5 59	11 7			
22	M		11 52 28	5 47	5 58	11 56	4 45	5 47	5 57	morn	2 25	5 47	5 57	morn			
23	T		11 52 7	5 48	5 56	morn	6 12	5 48	5 56	0 2	3 52	5 48	5 56	0 9			
24	W		11 51 47	5 50	5 55	0 58	7 50	5 49	5 54	1 3	5 30	5 49	5 54	1 9			
25	T		11 51 26	5 51	5 53	2 7	9 16	5 50	5 53	2 11	6 56	5 50	5 53	2 15			
26	F		11 51 6	5 52	5 51	3 11	10 10	5 51	5 51	3 14	7 50	5 51	5 51	3 17			
27	S		11 50 46	5 53	5 49	4 12	10 48	5 52	5 49	4 14	8 28	5 52	5 49	4 16			
28	S		11 50 27	5 54	5 47	sets	11 21	5 53	5 48	sets	9 1	5 53	5 48	sets			
29	M		11 50 7	5 55	5 46	6 5	11 52	5 54	5 46	6 6	9 32	5 54	5 46	6 7			
30	T		11 49 48	5 56	5 44	6 20	morn	5 55	5 45	6 22	9 58	5 55	5 45	6 25			

A lawyer, the other day, went into one of our barber shops to procure a wig. In taking the dimensions of his head, the boy exclaimed: "Why, how long your head is, Sir!" "Yes," replied our worthy friend, "we lawyers must have long heads." The boy proceeded with his vocation, but at length exclaimed: "Lord, Sir! your head is as *thick* as it is long!"

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner struck each other. "Oh, dear!" said Smith, "how you made my head ring." "That's a sign it's hollow," said B. "Didn't yours ring?" said Smith. "No." "That's a sign it's cracked."

"I like to see the dear little creatures amuse themselves," said Mrs. Brown, when her eldest boy took a visitor's new bonnet and affixed it to the tail of his kite. "Never fear," said the good old lady to her visitor, when she saw her bonnet in the air, "as soon as the kite comes down he will give it back to you."

Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

Fanny Fern objects to men shedding tears; she says it is an infringement on woman's most valuable "water privilege."

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	d.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER (*6th)	7	0 54 m	0 42 m	0 32 m	0 18 m	*12 0 e	9 28 e
FULL MOON	13	6 15 e	6 3 e	5 53 e	5 40 e	5 22 e	2 50 e
LAST QUARTER	20	1 23 e	1 11 e	1 1 e	0 47 e	0 29 e	9 57 m
NEW MOON	28	5 11 e	4 59 e	4 49 e	4 35 e	4 17 e	1 45 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		11 49 29	5 57	5 42	6 43	0 18	5 56	5 43	6 46	10 26	5 56	5 43	6 50			
2	T		11 48 10	5 58	5 40	7 7	0 46	5 57	5 41	7 12	10 54	5 57	5 41	7 17			
3	F		11 48 52	5 59	5 39	7 37	1 14	5 58	5 40	7 43	11 21	5 58	5 40	7 49			
4	S		11 48 34	6 1	5 37	8 15	1 41	6 0	5 38	8 22	11 51	5 59	5 38	8 29			
5	S		11 48 16	6 2	5 36	9 3	2 11	6 1	5 37	9 10	morn	6 0	5 37	9 18			
6	M		11 47 59	6 3	5 34	10 1	2 45	6 2	5 35	10 8	0 25	6 1	5 35	10 15			
7	T		11 47 42	6 4	5 32	11 9	3 26	6 3	5 33	11 15	1 6	6 2	5 34	11 22			
8	W		11 47 25	6 5	5 31	morn	4 19	6 4	5 32	morn	1 59	6 3	5 32	morn			
9	T		11 47 9	6 6	5 29	0 24	5 38	6 5	5 30	0 29	3 18	6 4	5 31	0 34			
10	F		11 46 53	6 8	5 27	1 40	7 19	6 6	5 28	1 44	4 59	6 5	5 29	1 48			
11	S		11 46 38	6 9	5 26	3 0	8 46	6 7	5 27	3 2	6 26	6 6	5 28	3 4			
12	S		11 46 24	6 10	5 24	4 17	9 42	6 8	5 25	4 17	7 22	6 7	5 26	4 18			
13	M		11 46 9	6 11	5 22	rises	10 27	6 9	5 24	rises	8 7	6 8	5 25	rises			
14	T		11 45 56	6 12	5 21	5 41	11 7	6 10	5 22	5 45	8 47	6 9	5 23	5 48			
15	W		11 45 43	6 13	5 19	6 15	11 49	6 11	5 21	6 20	9 29	6 10	5 22	6 25			
16	T		11 45 30	6 14	5 17	6 55	ev.31	6 12	5 19	7 1	10 11	6 11	5 20	7 7			
17	F		11 45 18	6 15	5 15	7 45	1 12	6 13	5 17	7 52	10 52	6 12	5 19	7 59			
18	S		11 45 7	6 17	5 14	8 42	1 55	6 14	5 16	8 49	11 35	6 13	5 18	8 57			
19	S		11 44 56	6 18	5 12	9 45	2 40	6 15	5 14	9 52	ev.20	6 14	5 16	9 59			
20	M		11 44 46	6 19	5 11	10 53	3 27	6 16	5 13	10 58	1 7	6 15	5 15	11 4			
21	T		11 44 37	6 20	5 9	11 59	4 28	6 17	5 12	morn	2 8	6 16	5 14	morn			
22	W		11 44 28	6 21	5 8	morn	5 54	6 18	5 11	0 4	3 34	6 17	5 13	0 8			
23	T		11 44 20	6 22	5 6	1 2	7 26	6 19	5 9	1 6	5 6	6 18	5 11	1 9			
24	F		11 44 13	6 23	5 5	2 6	8 42	6 20	5 8	2 8	6 22	6 19	5 10	2 10			
25	S		11 44 7	6 25	5 3	3 5	9 35	6 21	5 6	3 6	7 15	6 20	5 9	3 7			
26	S		11 44 1	6 26	5 2	4 5	10 15	6 22	5 5	4 5	7 55	6 21	5 8	4 5			
27	M		11 43 56	6 27	5 0	5 5	10 48	6 23	5 3	5 4	8 28	6 22	5 6	5 2			
28	T		11 43 52	6 28	4 59	sets	11 17	6 24	5 2	sets	8 57	6 23	5 5	sets			
29	W		11 43 48	6 29	4 57	5 11	11 47	6 25	5 0	5 16	9 27	6 24	5 3	5 20			
30	T		11 43 45	6 30	4 55	5 39	morn	6 26	4 59	5 44	9 56	6 25	5 2	5 50			
31	F		11 43 43	6 32	4 54	6 16	0 16	6 28	4 58	6 26	10 25	6 26	5 1	6 29			

The finest idea of a thunder storm extant was when Wiggins came home tight. Now, Wiggins is a teacher, and had drunk too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife, are you hurt?" "No." "Girls, are you hurt?" "No."
"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

Barnum wants to get the following curiosities for his museum, to humbug the New-Yorkers, after the "Book of Beauty" excitement shall have died away: "A leg of the 'stool of repentance.' Some marrow from the 'hone of contention.' A plant grown from the 'seeds of discord.' A plank from the 'bridge of sighs, or the Buffalo Platform.' Some cream from the 'milky way,' and a few bristles from the 'man who made a hog of himself.'"

Potash (the ley of ashes boiled down into a salt), mixed with grease, forms soft soap. Soda, mixed with grease, forms hard soap. For the want of soda, soap manufacturers use common salt, which is the muriate of soda, composed of soda and chlorine in about equal parts.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER	5	0 39 e	0 27 e	0 17 e	0 3 e	11 45 m	9 13 m
FULL MOON	12	4 11 m	3 59 m	3 49 m	3 36 m	3 18 m	0 46 m
LAST QUARTER	19	5 50 m	5 38 m	5 28 m	5 15 m	4 57 m	2 25 m
NEW MOON	27	11 17 m	11 5 m	10 55 m	10 42 m	10 24 m	7 52 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S		11 43 42	6 33 4 54	7 0	0 45	6 30 4 57	7 7	10 56	6 27 5 1	7 15				
2	S		11 43 42	6 34 4 53	7 54	1 16	6 31 4 56	8 1	11 29	6 28 5 0	8 9				
3	M		11 43 42	6 36 4 51	8 58	1 49	6 32 4 54	9 4	morn	6 29 4 59	9 11				
4	T		11 43 44	6 37 4 50	10 9	2 26	6 34 4 53	10 14	0 6	6 30 4 58	10 20				
5	W		11 43 46	6 38 4 49	11 22	3 8	6 35 4 52	11 26	0 48	6 31 4 57	11 31				
6	T		11 43 49	6 39 4 48	morn	4 5	6 36 4 51	morn	1 45	6 32 4 56	morn				
7	F		11 43 52	6 41 4 47	0 37	5 22	6 37 4 50	0 40	3 2	6 33 4 55	0 43				
8	S		11 43 57	6 42 4 45	1 43	6 51	6 38 4 49	1 45	4 31	6 35 4 54	1 46				
9	S		11 44 2	6 43 4 44	3 8	8 9	6 40 4 48	3 8	5 49	6 36 4 53	3 8				
10	M		11 44 8	6 44 4 43	4 25	9 7	6 41 4 47	4 23	6 47	6 37 4 52	4 21				
11	T		11 44 15	6 46 4 42	rises	9 56	6 42 4 46	rises	7 36	6 39 4 51	rises				
12	W		11 44 23	6 47 4 41	4 45	10 39	6 43 4 45	4 50	8 19	6 40 4 50	4 56				
13	T		11 44 32	6 48 4 40	5 30	11 24	6 44 4 44	5 37	9 4	6 41 4 49	5 44				
14	F		11 44 41	6 49 4 39	6 26	ev. 9	6 46 4 43	6 33	9 49	6 42 4 48	6 41				
15	S		11 44 52	6 51 4 39	7 29	0 54	6 47 4 43	7 36	10 34	6 43 4 47	7 43				
16	S		11 45 3	6 52 4 38	8 37	1 38	6 48 4 42	8 43	11 18	6 44 4 46	8 49				
17	M		11 45 15	6 53 4 37	9 45	2 26	6 49 4 41	9 50	ev. 6	6 45 4 46	9 55				
18	T		11 45 28	6 54 4 36	10 52	3 15	6 50 4 40	10 55	0 55	6 46 4 45	10 59				
19	W		11 45 32	6 56 4 35	11 56	4 11	6 51 4 39	11 58	1 51	6 47 4 44	morn				
20	T		11 45 57	6 57 4 34	morn	5 17	6 53 4 39	morn	2 57	6 48 4 44	0 1				
21	F		11 46 12	6 58 4 34	0 57	6 34	6 54 4 38	0 59	4 14	6 49 4 43	1 0				
22	S		11 46 28	6 59 4 33	1 57	7 41	6 55 4 38	1 57	5 21	6 50 4 42	1 57				
23	S		11 46 46	7 0 4 32	2 56	8 41	6 56 4 37	2 55	6 21	6 51 4 42	2 54				
24	M		11 47 3	7 2 4 32	3 58	9 30	6 57 4 36	3 55	7 10	6 52 4 41	3 53				
25	T		11 47 22	7 3 4 31	5 2	10 7	6 58 4 36	4 58	7 47	6 53 4 41	4 55				
26	W		11 47 42	7 4 4 31	6 6	10 46	6 59 4 35	6 1	8 26	6 54 4 41	5 57				
27	T		11 48 2	7 5 4 30	sets	11 18	7 0 4 35	sets	8 58	6 55 4 41	sets				
28	F		11 48 22	7 6 4 30	4 56	11 52	7 2 4 35	5 3	9 32	6 56 4 40	5 11				
29	S		11 48 44	7 7 4 30	5 49	morn	7 3 4 34	5 56	10 6	6 57 4 40	6 4				
30	S		11 49 6	7 8 4 29	6 51	0 26	7 4 4 34	6 58	10 42	6 58 4 40	7 5				

A NEW WRIT.—General E., a wealthy and well known citizen of New-York, who is a bit of a wag withal, was examining some records in the County Clerk's Office the other day, when a lawyer's clerk entered the room, and, mistaking the General for an employé of the establishment, asked him to make a search of title to certain real estate, to which Gen. E. paid no attention whatever. After waiting a moment, he repeated his request rather sharply, and asked whether it would be attended to at once? The monosyllable "No" was the only reply he obtained. The young gentleman became slightly excited, insisted that it was E.'s duty to attend at once to his request, that he could not and would not be trifled with, and for the third and last time, with the air of one whose rights had been outraged and dignity wounded, insisted on knowing whether he (E.) would then and there make the desired search. Without raising his eyes from the manuscript volume, the leaves of which he was leisurely turning over, the General very coolly assured the young gent that he should do nothing of the kind. "Then," said the latter, flourishing a paper in a manner intended to be menacingly impressive, "I will go to Judge — and sue out a writ of *mandamus*, and then I'll see, I'll see, sir, whether you will attend to your duty or not." The General then, for the first time, looked up at the youthful and indignant sprig of the law,

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER	4	10	42 e	10	31 e	10	20 e	10	7 e	9	49 e	7	17 e
FULL MOON	11	3	29 e	3	18 e	3	7 e	2	54 e	2	36 e	0	4 e
LAST QUARTER. (*18th)	19	2	0 m	1	48 m	1	38 m	1	24 m	1	6 m	*10	34 e
NEW MOON	27	4	1 m	3	49 m	3	39 m	3	26 m	3	8 m	0	36 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	M		11 49 29	7 10 4	28	8 0	1 2	7 5 4	34	8 6	11 19	7 0 4	39	8 12			
2	T		11 49 52	7 11 4	28	9 12	1 39	7 6 4	34	9 17	12 0	7 1 4	39	9 21			
3	W		11 50 16	7 12 4	28	10 26	2 20	7 7 4	34	10 29	morn	7 2 4	39	10 33			
4	T		11 50 41	7 13 4	28	11 39	3 7	7 8 4	33	11 41	0 47	7 3 4	39	11 42			
5	F		11 51 6	7 14 4	28	morn	4 0	7 9 4	33	morn	1 40	7 4 4	38	morn			
6	S		11 51 32	7 15 4	28	0 52	5 1	7 10 4	33	0 52	2 41	7 5 4	38	0 52			
7	S		11 51 58	7 16 4	28	2 5	6 13	7 11 4	33	2 4	3 53	7 6 4	38	2 3			
8	M		11 52 24	7 17 4	28	3 20	7 22	7 12 4	33	3 18	5 2	7 7 4	38	3 15			
9	T		11 52 51	7 18 4	28	4 38	8 26	7 13 4	33	4 34	6 6	7 8 4	38	4 29			
10	W		11 53 19	7 19 4	28	5 57	9 23	7 14 4	33	5 52	7 3	7 9 4	38	5 46			
11	T		11 53 47	7 20 4	28	rises	10 16	7 15 4	33	rises	7 56	7 10 4	38	rises			
12	F		11 54 15	7 21 4	28	5 9	11 7	7 16 4	33	5 16	8 47	7 11 4	38	5 24			
13	S		11 54 43	7 22 4	28	6 15	11 58	7 16 4	33	6 22	9 38	7 11 4	38	6 28			
14	S		11 55 12	7 23 4	28	7 26	ev. 46	7 17 4	33	7 31	10 26	7 12 4	38	7 37			
15	M		11 55 41	7 24 4	29	8 36	1 32	7 18 4	34	8 40	11 12	7 13 4	39	8 45			
16	T		11 56 10	7 25 4	29	9 42	2 15	7 18 4	34	9 45	11 55	7 13 4	39	9 48			
17	W		11 56 40	7 26 4	29	10 46	3 1	7 19 4	34	10 47	ev. 41	7 14 4	40	10 49			
18	T		11 57 9	7 26 4	29	11 46	3 46	7 19 4	34	11 46	1 26	7 14 4	40	11 46			
19	F		11 57 39	7 26 4	30	morn	4 31	7 20 4	35	morn	2 11	7 15 4	41	morn			
20	S		11 58 9	7 27 4	30	0 45	5 23	7 20 4	35	0 45	3 3	7 15 4	41	0 44			
21	S		11 58 39	7 27 4	31	1 47	6 27	7 21 4	36	1 45	4 7	7 15 4	42	1 43			
22	M		11 59 9	7 28 4	31	2 49	7 26	7 21 4	36	2 46	5 6	7 16 4	42	2 43			
23	T		11 59 39	7 28 4	32	3 53	8 27	7 22 4	37	3 49	6 7	7 16 4	43	3 44			
24	W		aftern'n	7 28 4	32	4 59	9 26	7 22 4	37	4 54	7 6	7 16 4	43	4 48			
25	T		12 0 40	7 29 4	33	6 6	10 11	7 22 4	38	6 0	7 51	7 17 4	44	5 53			
26	F		12 1 9	7 29 4	33	7 10	10 54	7 23 4	38	7 3	8 34	7 17 4	44	6 55			
27	S		12 1 39	7 29 4	34	sets	11 33	7 23 4	39	sets	9 13	7 17 4	45	sets			
28	S		12 2 9	7 29 4	34	5 49	morn	7 23 4	39	5 55	9 55	7 18 4	45	6 1			
29	M		12 2 38	7 30 4	35	7 3	0 15	7 23 4	40	7 8	10 35	7 18 4	46	7 13			
30	T		12 3 7	7 30 4	36	8 17	0 55	7 24 4	41	8 20	11 15	7 18 4	47	8 24			
31	W		12 3 36	7 30 4	37	9 30	1 35	7 24 4	42	9 33	11 56	7 19 4	48	9 35			

and with a quiet twinkle in his gray eyes, remarked, "You are quite at liberty to take out a writ of *God-dam-us* if you have the slightest preference for it—it's all the same to me."

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse."
"Served him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman?"

The best cough-mixture that has been made consists of a pair of thick hoots, mixed with lots of air and plenty of exercise. People who hug the stove and grow lean will please take notice.

A SCENE IN LOUISVILLE.

Scene—Back Room of a Know-Nothing's Dwelling—Enter Little Boy, very much excited.

Little Boy—Oh, pap; get your gun quick, and come out here. There's a great big Irishman down in the alley, eating a watermelon. The prettiest shot you ever saw; come quick.

Know Nothing—Hush, sonny, don't make a noise; there's two Dutchmen coming down the street, and I think I can get them in range and tumble them both with one shot.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
 JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *Vice President pro tem*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$8,000
 JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 8,000
 ROBERT MCLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 8,000
 JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 8,000
 JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 8,000
 JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 8,000
 CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$6,500
 JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, *Associate Justice*.
 JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
 JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
 PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " " JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$6,000. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1855.

SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, *President pro tem*.

[Opposition of all shades (in *Italics*), 25; Administration Democrats (in Roman), 33; Vacancies, 4; Total, 62. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.

1859..Clement C. Clay, Jr.,
 1861..Benj. Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.

1859..William K. Sebastian,
 1861..Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.

1857..John B. Weller,
 1861..(Vacancy.)

CONNECTICUT.

1857..Isaac Toucey.
 1861..**Lafayette S. Foster.*

DELAWARE.

1857..James A. Bayard,
 1859..John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.

1857..Stephen R. Mallory,
 1861..*David Levy Yulee.

GEORGIA.

1859..Robert Toombs,
 1861..*Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.

1857..Jesse D. Bright.
 1861..(Vacancy.)

ILLINOIS.

1859..Stephen A. Douglas,
 1861..*Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.

1859..George W. Jones,
 1861..*James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.

1859..John B. Thompson,
 1861..*John J. Crittenden.

LOUISIANA.

1859..Judith P. Benjamin,
 1861..John Slidell.

MAINE.

1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
 1859..Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1857..Charles Sumner,
 1859..Henry Wilson.

MARYLAND.

1857..Thomas G. Pratt,
 1861..James A. Pearce.

MICHIGAN.

1857..Lewis Cass,
 1859..Charles E. Stuart.

MISSISSIPPI.

1857..Stephen Adams,
 1859..Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.

1857..Henry S. Geyer,
 1861..(Vacancy.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1859..*John P. Hale.
 1861..*James Bell.

NEW-YORK.

1857..Hamilton Fish,
 1861..William H. Secord.

NEW-JERSEY.

1857..John R. Thomson,
 1859..William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1859..David S. Reid,
 1861..*Asa Biggs.

OHIO.

1857..Benjamin F. Wade,
 1861..*George E. Pugh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1857..Richard Brodhead,
 1861..Wm. Bigler.

RHODE ISLAND.

1857..Charles T. James,
 1859..Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1859..Josiah J. Evans,
 1861..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.

1857..James C. Jones,
 1859..John Bell.

TEXAS.

1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
 1859..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.

1857..Solomon Foot,
 1861..*Jacob Collamer.

VIRGINIA.

1857..James M. Mason,
 1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.

1857..Henry Dodge,
 1861..*Charles Durkee.

* Not in the preceding Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, JR., *Speaker.*

- ALABAMA.**
 1. PERCY WALKER,
 2. *Eli S. Shorter.*
 3. *James F. Dowdell,
 4. *George S. Houston,
 5. *WILLIAM R. SMITH,
 6. *W. R. W. Cobb,
 7. *Sampson W. Harris.
- ARKANSAS.**
 1. *Alfred B. Greenwood,
 2. Albert Rust.
- CONNECTICUT.**
 1. Ezra Clark, Jr.,
 2. John Woodruff,
 3. Sidney Dean,
 4. William W. Welch.
- CALIFORNIA.**
 1. James W. Denver, †
 2. Philip T. Herbert, †
- DELAWARE.**
 1. ELISHA D. CULLEN.
- FLORIDA.**
 1. *Augustus E. Maxwell.
- GEORGIA.**
 1. *James L. Secard,
 2. Martin J. Crawford,
 3. ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
 4. Hiram Warner,
 5. John H. Lumpkin,
 6. Howell Cobb,
 7. NATH'L G. FOSTER,
 8. *Alex. H. Stephens.
- ILLINOIS.**
 1. *Elihu B. Washburne,
 2. Ja's H. Woodworth,
 3. *Jesse O. Norton,
 4. *James Knox,
 5. *Wm. A. Richardson,
 6. Thomas L. Haris,
 7. *James C. Allen, †
 8. (Vacancy),
 9. Samuel S. Marshall.
- INDIANA.**
 1. *Smith Miller,
 2. *William H. English,
 3. George G. Dunn,
 4. David P. Holloway,
 5. William Cumbback,
 6. Lucien Barbour,
 7. Harvey D. Scott,
 8. *Daniel Mace,
 9. Schuyler Colfax,
 10. Samuel Brenton,
 11. John U. Pettitt.
- IOWA.**
 1. Augustus Hall, †
 2. James Thorington.
- KENTUCKY.**
 1. Henry C. Burnett,
 2. JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
 3. Wm. L. UNDERWOOD,
 4. Albert G. Tolbot,
 5. Joshua H. Jewett,
 6. *John M. Elliott,
 7. HUMPH'Y MARSHALL,
 8. ALEX. K. MARSHALL,
 9. *LEANDER M. COX,
 10. SAMUEL F. SWOFF.
- LOUISIANA.**
 1. GEORGE EUSTIS, JR.,
 2. Miles Taylor,
 3. Th's Green Davidson,
 4. John M. Sanndrige.
- MAINE.**
 1. John M. Wood,
 2. John J. Perry,
 3. Ebenezer Knowlton,
 4. *Samuel P. Benson,
 5. *Israel Washburn, Jr.,
 6. *Thomas J. D. Fuller†
- MARYLAND.**
 1. James A. Stewart,
 2. JAMES B. RICAUT,
 3. JAMES M. HARRIS,
 4. HENRY W. DAVIS,
 5. HENRY W. HOFFMAN,
 6. Th'o's F. Bonie,
- MASSACHUSETTS.**
 1. Robert B. Hall,
 2. James Buffington,
 3. William S. Damrell,
 4. Linus B. Comins,
 5. Anson Burlingame,
 6. Timothy Davis,
 7. *Nath'l P. Banks, Jr.,
 8. Chauncey L. Knapp,
 9. *Alexander De Wit,
 10. C. C. Chaffee,
 11. Mark Trafton.
- MICHIGAN.**
 1. William A. Howard,
 2. Henry Waldron,
 3. David S. Walbridge,
 4. George W. Peck.
- MISSOURI.**
 1. LUTHER M. KENNETT,
 2. GILCHRIST PORTER,
 3. *JAMES J. LINDLEY,
 4. *MORDECAI OLIVER,
 5. *JOHN G. MILLER,
 6. *John S. Phelps,
 7. *SAMUEL CARUTHERS.
- MISSISSIPPI.**
 1. *Daniel B. Wright,
 2. Henry S. Bennett,
 3. *William Barksdale,
 4. WILLIAM A. LAKE,
 5. John A. Quitman.
- NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**
 1. James Pike,
 2. Masou W. Tappan,
 3. Aaron H. Cragin.
- NEW-JERSEY.**
 1. Isaiah T. Clawson,
 2. George R. Robbins,
 3. James Bishop,
 4. *George Vail,
 5. *A. C. M. Pennington.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**
 1. ROBERT T. PAINE,
 2. *Thomas Ruffin,
 3. Warren Winslow,
 4. L. O' B. Branch,
 5. EDWARD G. REARE,
 6. *RICH'D C. PURYEAR,
 7. *Byron Craigie,
 8. *Thomas L. Clingman.
- NEW-YORK.**
 1. WILLIAM V. VALE,
 2. Ja's S. T. Stranahan,
 3. Guy R. Felton,
 4. John Kelly, †
 5. THOMAS R. WHITNEY,
 6. *John Wheeler,
 7. Thomas Childs, Jr.,
 8. Abram Wakeman,
 9. Bayard Clark,
 10. Ambrose S. Murray,
 11. Rufus H. King,
 12. Killian Miller,
 13. *Russell Sage,
 14. Samuel Dickson,
 15. Edward Dodd,
 16. *George A. Simmons,
 17. Francis E. Spinner,
 18. Thomas R. Horton,
 19. Jonas A. Hnghston,
 20. *Ors. B. Matteson,
 21. *Henry Bennett,
 22. Andrew Z. McCarty,
 23. William A. Gilbert,
 24. Amos P. Granger,
 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,
 26. *Andrew Oliver,
 27. John M. Parker,
 28. William H. Kelsey,
 29. John Williams,
 30. *Benjamin Fringle,
 31. *Thomas T. Flagler,
 32. *SOLOMON G. HAVEN,
 33. Francis S. Edwards.
- OHIO.**
 1. Timothy C. Day,
 2. *John Scott Harrison,
 3. *Lewis D. Campbell,
 4. *Matthias H. Nichols,
 5. Richard Mott,
 6. Jonas R. Emrie,
 7. *Aaron Harlan,
 8. Benjamin Stanton,
 9. Cooper K. Watson,
 10. Oscar F. Moore,
 11. Valentine B. Horton,
 12. Samuel Galloway,
 13. John Sherman,
 14. Philemon Bliss,
 15. *William R. Sapp,
 16. *Edward Ball,
 17. Charles J. Albright,
 18. Benjamin F. Leiter,
 19. *Edward Wade,
 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,
 21. *John A. Bingham.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**
 1. *Thomas B. Florence,
 2. Job R. Tyson,
 3. William Millward,
 4. JACOB BROOME,
 5. John Cadwalader, †
 6. John Hickman,
 7. Samuel C. Bradshaw,
 8. *J. G. Jones,
 9. Anthony E. Roberts,
 10. John C. Kunkel,
 11. James H. Campbell,
 12. Henry M. Fuller,
13. *Asa Packer,
 14. *Galusha A. Grow,
 15. John J. Pearce,
 16. Lemuel Todd,
 17. David F. Robison,
 18. John R. Edie,
 19. John Covode,
 20. Jonathan Knight,
 21. *David Ritchie,
 22. Samuel A. Purviance,
 23. John Allison,
 24. David Barclay,
 25. *John Dick.
- RHODE-ISLAND.**
 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee,
 2. *Benj. B. Thurston.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**
 1. *John McQueen,
 2. *William Aiken,
 3. *Lawrence M. Keitt,
 4. *Preston S. Brooks,
 5. *James L. Orr,
 6. *William W. Boyce.
- TENNESSEE.**
 1. Albert G. Watkins,
 2. WILLIAM H. SNEED,
 3. *Samuel A. Smith,
 4. John H. Savage,
 5. *CHARLES READY,
 6. *George W. Jones,
 7. John V. Wright,
 8. *F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
 9. *EMERS'N ETHERIDGE,
 10. THOMAS RIVERS.
- TEXAS.**
 1. L. D. EVANS,
 2. *Peter H. Bell.
- VERMONT.**
 1. *James Meacham,
 2. Justin S. Morrill,
 3. *Alvah Sabin.
- VIRGINIA.**
 1. *Thomas H. Bayly,
 2. *John S. Millson,
 3. *John S. Caskey,
 4. *William O. Goode,
 5. *Thomas S. Bocock,
 6. *Paulus Powell,
 7. *William Smith,
 8. *Charles J. Faulkner,
 9. *John Letcher,
 10. *Zedekiah Kidwell,
 11. JOHN S. CARLISLE,
 12. *Hen. A. Edmundson,
 13. *Fayette McMullen.
- WISCONSIN.**
 1. *Daniel Wells, Jr.,
 2. C. C. Washburne,
 3. Charles Billingshurst.
- DELEGATES.**
 MINNESOTA—*H. M. Rice.
 OREGON—*Joseph Lane.
 N. MEXICO—*J. M. Gallegos
 UTAH—*J. M. Bernhisel.
 WASHINGTON—Anderson.
 KANSAS—A. H. Reeder, †
 NEBR'—B. B. Chapman. †

We have placed in *Italics* those who were elected as friends of the National Administration, and who are understood to be generally but not uniformly with Pierce and Douglas on the Kansas question (79). Those in SMALL CAPS (37) are Whigs or Know-Nothings of presumed Pro-Slavery tendencies, most of whom will no doubt vote with the Administration on all questions involving the interests of Slavery, though a few of them may do otherwise. Those in Roman (117) were elected as Anti-Nebraska men, and are expected to uphold the cause of Freedom in the Territories. At all events, such was undoubtedly the understanding of the people by whom they were chosen. Vacancy.

* Members of the last House. † Contested. Kelley's seat is contested by Walsh, Hard; Reeder's by Whitfield; Cadwallader's by Jones Anti-Nebraska Whig, and the others, except those of California, by Republicans.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign	Title.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	{ Sweden and Norway }	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	170,715	5,433,803	1849... Lutheran.
Alexander II.	Emperor.	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	124,725	1,328,471	1846... Lutheran.
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846... Greek Church.
Victoria I.	Queen	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	21,856	2,296,697	1850... Lutheran.
William III.	King	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	116,700	27,435,325	1851... Prot. Episcopal.
Leopold I.	King	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	3,267,638	1851... Lutheran.
Fred. William IV.	King	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	4,359,040	1851... Lutheran.
John	King	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,301	16,346,625	1849... Evangelical.
George V.	King	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,056	1,894,431	1849... Catholic.
Fred. Francis.	Grand Duke.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,000	1,758,847	1848... Evangelical.
George.	Grand Duke.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	4,701	513,328	1851... Lutheran.
Peter.	Grand Duke.	Oldenburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	997	96,292	1851... Lutheran.
Adolphus	Duke	Brunswick	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	2,470	278,030	1851... Lutheran.
Charles Alexander.	Duke	Nassau	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	1,525	268,043	1846... Lutheran.
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	1,736	428,218	1851... Evangelical.
Bernard.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	1,403	261,870	1851... Lutheran.
Leopold	Duke	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	700	1,097,753	1849... Lutheran.
Alexander	Duke	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	968	163,323	1849... Lutheran.
Guntier	Prince	Anhalt-Hessburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	401	131,780	1849... Lutheran.
Henry XX.	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	360	63,760	1849... Evangelical.
Henry LXII.	Prince	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	339	60,411	1850... Evangelical.
Leopold	Prince	Reuss—Elder Line	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	405	69,650	1849... Lutheran.
George Victor.	Prince	Reuss—Younger Line	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	358	60,002	1849... Lutheran.
Ferdinand	Prince	Waldeck	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	558	112,475	1846... Lutheran.
Frederic	Prince	Hesse-Homburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	445	104,674	1849... Reformed.
Frederic	Prince	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	205	28,837	1843... Reformed.
Louis I.	Prince	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	455	58,219	1850... Evangelical.
William I.	King	Wurtemberg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	206	21,238	1846... Reformed.
Maximilian II.	King	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	6,712	1,362,774	1849... Evangelical.
Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	4,430	754,690	1849... Reformed.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	3,761	852,624	1849... Lutheran.
Pedro V.	King	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,658	1,892,252	1850... Catholic.
Leopold II.	King	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,435	4,519,516	1850... Catholic.
Robert.	Duke	Parma	Absolute Monarchy	203,736	36,514,466	1851... Catholic.
Francis V.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Absolute Monarchy	203,736	36,514,466	1851... Catholic.
Plus IX.	Pope	States of the Church	Absolute Monarchy	176,480	14,216,219	1849... Catholic.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	28,830	4,916,087	1848... Catholic.
Otho I.	King	Græco	Absolute Monarchy	2,184	1,761,140	1851... Catholic.
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	2,073	686,468	1851... Catholic.
Flouresan	Prince.	Monaco	Absolute Monarchy	17,048	2,908,116	1842... Catholic.
				4,621	5,631,283	1851... Catholic.
				18,244	988,266	1851... Catholic.
				189,920	15,500,000	1844... Mohammedan.
				60	7,000	— Catholic.

K A N S A S.

POSITION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.

KANSAS TERRITORY is situated between the 37th and 40th parallels of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Territory of Nebraska; on the west by the Rocky Mountains, Utah and New-Mexico Territories; on the south by New-Mexico and Indian Territory, and on the east by Missouri. It therefore embraces a section of country extending in breadth over three degrees of latitude; and from east to west over 12° of longitude, viz: from 94° to 106½° W. From 103° longitude, however, to the western boundary, the width is only two degrees of latitude, as at that point New-Mexico extends one degree further north than the Indian Territory. Nearly half of this narrow and extreme western portion extends over the Rocky Mountains.

The area of Kansas is 114,793 square miles. Ultimately, the State of Kansas will probably be restricted by cutting off the western portion to form a new State or States, so as to leave this about three hundred miles long from east to west, and two hundred wide from north to south.

The name is pronounced Kansas, and should be so written.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Eastern Kansas resembles that of Kentucky and Missouri. It is warm in summer, and in winter mild, with now and then a few severe frosty and stormy days and nights. The winter begins in December and ends in February, when it gradually gives place to agreeable spring weather. So far as experience has gone, the western portions of the Territory are found to be blessed in summer with an almost daily breeze from the Rocky Mountains, which is so cool and refreshing as to preclude all oppression from heat. The wet season is in May and June, and then the rivers fill and some overflow their banks. The fall is the driest portion of the year. Snow in winter seldom exceeds two or three inches in depth, and soon disappears. Cattle can subsist on the prairies throughout the winter without artificial shelter, though they would do better under cover. The greater part of the Territory is healthy, being high and dry. The low, marshy grounds form but a small portion of the Territory, and consequently there is but little danger from malaria. Winds come pure from the Rocky Mountains, Kansas lying wholly west of the swamps which abound on the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOILS, ETC.

From the eastern boundary of Missouri to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the face of the country is a continual succession of undulating ridges and valleys. These ridges generally run north and south; they are diverted in many places from their uniformity by the courses of streams and rivers. The eastern portion, extending from 80 to 200 miles west of the Missouri boundary, is the most available for agricultural purposes. It is well, though not abundantly, timbered. It has a limestone basis, and the surface soil varies from two to six feet in depth—much of it a black vegetable mould, superior to ordinary prairie soil. Beyond this district, there is a gradual deterioration westward, and beyond Council Grove and Sandy Creek, the soil presents a sandy appearance, but it is covered with the vine, rushes, &c.; the basis is sandstone. The only trees in this portion of the country are those in the valley of the Kansas river. They are chiefly Cotton-wood and Willow. This character of soil extends from 100 to 150 miles westward, and beyond it the soil is in good part composed of marl and earthy limestone, and so is well adapted for corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. There are table lands elevated from fifteen to fifty feet above the ordinary level with perpendicular sides. The surfaces of these elevations are flat, and some of them are covered with mountain cherry and other shrubs. This region is, however, destitute of timber. This is but a narrow belt of land, and beyond it is a district resembling the eastern portion of the Territory. Along the base of the Black Hills, there is an abundance of timber growing on a broad bank of fertile, finely watered soil. The scenery here is very fine, and there is an abundance of wild fruits and flowers. Between the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, there is every variety of soil and aspect, and the scenery rises to great sublimity and grandeur. It is adorned with sparkling rivulets and placid lakes, and there is an amount of water-power surpassing that of any settled portion of the United States.

The Republican and Smoky Hill Forks take their rise from the snows and streams of the Rocky Mountains, and unite to form the Kansas river on the 39th degree of latitude and 96th degree of longitude. This river flows eastward to its mouth in 39° latitude and 95° longitude. The valley varies from twenty to forty miles in width

near its mouth, and narrows toward its source. The timbers which grow in the upper portions of the two great forks are Poplar, Cedar, Pine and other trees common to mountainous districts. The principal trees of the Kansas river valley are Hickory, Oak, Walnut, Sugar Maple, Ash, &c. The southern portion of the Territory presents great advantages for stock-raising and wool-growing, as the animals require little or no shelter during the winter, and the expense of building sheds, &c., can be dispensed with. In the north, the soil is said to be perfect for agriculture, being rich and retentive, with just sand enough in it to make it easy to cultivate.

HISTORY.

Kansas was annexed to the United States by virtue of a treaty with France concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803. It formed a portion of the vast tract of country then ceded to us by France, known as the "Louisiana Purchase." The act authorizing the President [Thomas Jefferson] to take possession of Louisiana, including the territories now known as Indian, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, was approved October 31st, 1803, and on the 10th of the following November the "act authorizing the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same," was approved. On the same day an act was approved "Making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States by virtue of the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic." This act provided for the payment of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So that the entire cost of the Louisiana Purchase to the government of the United States was fifteen millions of dollars. [As is well known, there are still claims against our government by American citizens for alleged French spoils; but these grew out of captures and confiscations of our vessels prior to 1800, which our government by the treaty of that year agreed, for a valuable consideration, to satisfy or waive; consequently, these have nothing to do with the Louisiana purchase, and the treaty of 1803 provided only for more recent spoils. Those of an older date have been repeatedly urged upon Congress, sometimes rejected, and oftener postponed, repeatedly passed one House or another, and twice passed both branches, when they were vetoed by Presidents Polk and Pierce respectively. It now seems exceedingly dubious that they will ever be paid at all. Their amount is estimated at \$5,000,000.]

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

On the 15th of December, 1815, the petition of the Legislature of Missouri Territory, asking for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, was presented to Congress. A bill embodying the views of the petitioners was framed, and on the 19th of February an amendment prohibiting the *further introduction* of Slavery or involuntary servitude was adopted by a vote of 87 to 76 in the House of Representatives. On the 15th of March, on motion of James Tallmadge

of New-York, an amendment, providing that all children born within said State after its admission shall be free at the age of twenty-five years, was adopted by a vote of 79 to 67. The Senate refused to concur in these two amendments, and, as the House insisted on them, the bill did not pass at that session.

During the next session of Congress, the Missouri bill being again under consideration, Mr. Thomas of Illinois proposed, on the 15th of January, 1820, the following amendment, in order to induce the House to yield their purpose of preventing the further introduction of Slavery into Missouri:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

This proposition had the desired effect. Mr. Storrs of New-York proposed the same amendment in the House, and it was adopted on the first of March, 1820, by a vote of 91 to 52. The restrictions on slavery in Missouri were given up, and the next day the Senate adopted this celebrated Compromise measure without a division. The question of substituting this compromise amendment for the amendments restricting slavery in Missouri was decided in the affirmative in the House by a vote of 134 to 42. The same proposition in the Senate was adopted by a vote of 33 to 11. The two Houses thus concurring with each other, the bill passed, and Missouri was to be admitted as a Slave State without any restriction or limitation as to Slavery, on the express condition that Slavery should be *for ever* prohibited in all territory of the United States north of 36° 30'.

CONFIRMATIONS OF THE COMPROMISE.

On the admission of Texas in 1845, by a joint resolution of March 1st, the Missouri Compromise was reaffirmed, and its operation extended, by the third article of the second section declaring that such States as may be formed out of such portion of the said territory lying south of 36° 30' north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted *with or without* Slavery as the people of each State asking admission may desire, and in States formed north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited. [See joint resolutions in *Whig Almanac* for 1846.]

When the admission of Oregon was under consideration, August 10th, 1848, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment recognizing the Missouri line and extending it to the Pacific. All the Southern Senators voted for this proposition, and it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 21. The House, however, non-concurred in the amendment by a vote of 121 to 52. The Senate receded, and a clause excluding slavery was adopted instead.

The Compromise measures of 1850, though they failed when aggregated, were separately adopted. They embrace—1st. An act to establish the northern and western boundary of Texas, and pay

that State and her creditors ten millions, for the relinquishment of her claims to New-Mexico—with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair the validity of the third article of the second section of the joint resolution of March the 1st, 1845—(the article which reaffirmed the Missouri Compromise line;) and, the establishment of the Territorial government of New-Mexico; 3d, the establishment of the Territorial government of Utah; 4th, the admission of California; 5th. The passage of the Fugitive Slave act; and 6th, the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. All these important measures were agreed to in conjunction with the reaffirmation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; thus the conditions of sustaining that compact may be stated as embracing the following most important compacts among the people of the United States during the course of thirty years' legislation:

- 1st. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State.
- 2d. The admission of Texas.
- 3d. The organization of Oregon Territory, (so far at least as the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives could bring it into this category.)
- 4th. The establishment of the Texan boundary.
- 5th. The organization of the Territory of New-Mexico.
- 6th. The organization of the Territory of Utah.
- 7th. The admission of California.
- 8th. The Fugitive Slave act.
- 9th. The suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

All these great measures the people have consented to on condition of the Missouri compact being maintained, and Slavery for ever struck out from the Territory north of 36° 30', embraced in the Louisiana Purchase; and yet, by the amendment of Mr. Douglas to his own Nebraska-Kansas bill, it is declared that the legislation of 1850 (embracing the last six features of the legislative compact just enumerated) is "inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise," which is therefore "inoperative and void."

ORGANIZATION.

The Bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was the greatest and most absorbing topic of the first session of the 33d Congress. The following are its most important features:

1. It repeals the Missouri restriction, declaring it to be inconsistent with the acts of 1850, known as the Compromise measures.

2. This Governor and Judges of each Territory are to be appointed by the President and Senate.

3. The bill is declared not to revive the old French laws regarding Slavery.

This bill, after an ever-memorable contest, passed the Senate on the fourth of March, 1854, by a vote of 37 to 14. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives on the morning of Tuesday, May the 23d, 1854, by a vote of 113 to 100. See *Whig Almanac* for 1855, list of Yeas and Nays in either House.

The House bill passed the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, May the 27th, 1854, without the Yeas and Nays being taken. The act was immediately approved by the President.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

The first officers of the Territory appointed by the President are as follows:

EXECUTIVE.

A. H. Reeder of Penn., lately Governor, \$2,500
Daniel Woodson of Arkansas, Secretary...2,000

JUDICIARY.

Samuel Dexter Lecompte, Chief Justice...\$2,000
Sanders N. Johnston, Associate Justice.....2,000
Rush Elmore, do. do.2,000
Andrew J. Isaacs, Attorney, fees..... 250
J. B. Donaldson, Marshal, fees..... 300
All these were appointed for a term of four years, commencing in 1854.

SQUATTER LAWS.

On the 12th of August, 1854, there was a meeting of settlers held at the house of Mr. Miller, at Millersburgh, when the Mutual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory was formed, and laws for the mutual recognition of land-claims under due restrictions were agreed to, embracing the following features:

1. Recognizing the right of every citizen to a claim of 240 acres, 80 of timber and 160 of prairie land; the claim to be secured by improvement and residence, which must commence within sixty days from the entry of the claim, on either the prairie or timber land, which is to secure the claim to both.

2. Single persons and females allowed to secure their claims by residing in the Territory, without residing on their claims. Persons allowed a day additional to the time provided above for every five miles they may have to travel to reach their families.

3. No person to hold, directly or indirectly, more than one claim.

4. No person allowed to enter any previously marked claim.

5. Persons neglecting to improve within the specified time to forfeit their claims, which can then be taken up by any other citizen.

6. Any person to point out the extent of his claim whenever another may wish to ascertain it.

7. Claimant to make oath that his claim does not infringe on that of any other person.

8. Form of application for registry to describe the claim and date of its selection.

9. On the survey of the Territory, the settlers to deed and re-deed to each other, so as to secure to each the amount of land specified as the amount of claim.

10 to 13, inclusive, provide for the appointment of a Chief Justice, a Register and Marshal, and a Treasurer, and define their duties.

14. The limits of the Association to be the waters of the Wakarusa and Kansas Rivers and the territory between the same, from the mouth of the Wakarusa up to the Shawnee purchase.

15 to 21 provide for the election and removal of officers by a majority of members, and other incidental regulations.

The first officers elected were: *Chief Justice*, John A. Wakefield; *Register*, J. W. Hayes; *Marshal*, Wm. Lykins; *Treasurer*, Wm. Lyon.

SLAVERY EXTENSION SCHEMES.

In the Congress of 1852-3, an act was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of treating with the Indians for certain lands held by them in the territory west of the Missouri. But little progress, however, was made in perfecting treaties until the Pro-Slavery scheme, comprehending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into Free territory, had become a marked feature of our ascendant policy.

When this great scheme was developed, instead of a commissioner being sent to the Indians to treat with them in the usual public manner, delegations from each tribe were hurried off to Washington, where the treaties were made in a private manner, so that neither the tribes most interested, nor the public, were allowed to know anything about the conditions of the treaties. The Indian agents, the Senate, and the particular friends of the administration, alone knew what was going on. These individuals circulated the story that no citizen would be allowed to take claims or settle on the lands ceded by the Indians to the government until the surveys were made and the lands offered at public sale. At the time these intrigues were in progress, Senator Atchison privately telegraphed to his friends in Missouri to go and take possession of the most desirable locations. This information was circulated secretly; and thousands of the Pro-Slavery party swarmed over the country before those not in the secret were apprised of what was going on. These men banded together to prevent anti-slavery men from settling in the Territory. Clubs were formed in Missouri, and the regular organization of a Pro-Slavery party was the result.

The plan of operations adopted was this: It being ascertained where a company of slaveholders and their friends desired to settle, the Indian Department at Washington sends on for a deputation of the tribe owning the desired lands. This deputation goes to Washington; once there, it cedes the coveted lands. Immediately, private information is sent to the neighboring slaveholders that all is ready; and they take possession before outsiders know that a treaty has been made or the lands sold to the Government at all. In this way, many of the best sites in the Territory were taken up by Missouri slaveholders.

On the 29th July, 1854, a meeting was held at Weston, Mo. It had been called by the "Platte County Self-Defensive Association." On motion of Dr. Bayless, resolutions were adopted declaring that the association, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, will hold itself in readiness together to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid societies, and recommending to the citizens of other counties bordering on Kansas Territory to adopt regulations similar to those of this association. The resolutions were signed by G. Galloway, President, and B. F. Stringfellow, Secretary.

On the 9th of August, a meeting was held at Platte City, when the resolutions of the Weston meeting were amended, by adding to them expressions declaring "that those who are not for us are against us; that those who hate slaveholders have no right to slaveholders' money; that the purpose of the association is to trade with friends and to let enemies alone so long as they let alone the Association; also recommending that merchants make their purchases in the cities of the Slaveholding States, and that they purchase foreign products from those who import directly from Europe. Another meeting of the Association was held on the 12th August, at Weston, when Mr. B. F. Stringfellow offered resolutions declaring that Negro Slavery, as it exists in our country, is neither a moral nor a political evil to the White race, because it makes color, not money, the mark which distinguishes classes; that the condition of the negro is better as a slave than it has ever been in freedom. The resolutions con-

cluded by declaring in favor of the extension of Negro Slavery into Kansas.

On the 20th of Sept., 1854, Senator Atchison addressed the citizens at Atchison City, when he stated that he was entirely devoted to the interests of the South; that he had thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed. He had pledged himself to vote for no Territorial organization that would not annul it; and with this feeling in his heart he had desired to be chairman of the Committee on Territories; and if he could get that position, he would immediately resign his post as President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Senator Douglas requested twenty-four hours to consider the matter; and if at the expiration of that time he could not introduce such a bill as he (Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of right and justice to the South, he would resign as chairman of the Territorial Committee, and in Democratic caucus exert his influence to get him (Atchison) appointed in his stead. At the expiration of the time, Douglas signified his intention to report such a bill as had been suggested.

Sept. 1st, 1854, the citizens in Weston, Mo., finding that the policy pursued by the Stringfellow party was doing great injury to their trade by diverting custom from the town, held a meeting, when resolutions were adopted declaring that the rights and privileges of the citizens of Weston had been disregarded, infringed, and grievously violated by certain members of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association; that the security, domestic quiet, and sacred honor of their sons and daughters had been disrespected and vilely aspersed by mob violence; that they, the citizens of Weston, are order-loving, law-abiding people, loving the South much, but the Union better; disapproving of the Bayless resolutions; and soliciting merchants to purchase their goods wherever it is most advantageous, and holding that every man is entitled to equal respect and confidence until his conduct proves him unworthy of the same; with other declarations of freedom from the restraints sought to be imposed upon the citizens of Weston by the Self-Defensive Association.

A few days before the first Kansas election under the Nebraska Act, Gen. Stringfellow, addressing a crowd at St. Joseph, Mo., laid down the following programme of operations for the contest:

"I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you that is the least tainted with Free-Soilism or Abolitionism, and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quarter from the d—d rascals. I propose to mark them in this house, and on the present occasion, so you may crush them out. To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger; and I advise you, one and all, to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, as our case demands it. It is enough that the slaveholding interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. What right has Gov. Reeder to rule Missourians in Kansas? His proclamation and prescribed oath must be repudiated. It is your interest to do so. Mind that slavery is established where it is not prohibited."

GOV. REEDER.

Governor Reeder arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 6th of October, 1854, accompanied by his private secretary and the Attorney-General.

On Saturday, October 19th, he proceeded to

Lawrence, where he was met by the citizens, and Gen. Pomroy delivered an address of welcome, to which he replied, declaring his intention to maintain, as far as possible, law and order in the Territory—to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the right of free speech.

On the 15th of November, he was waited upon at his residence at Fort Leavenworth by Messrs. F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Roht. C. Miller, Wm. F. Dyer, and Alfred Jones, who professed to be a committee appointed by a meeting of Kansas citizens, held at Leavenworth the day before, with a memorial urging an immediate election for a Territorial Legislature. The Governor received them with politeness, but requested that they would furnish him with a copy of the proceedings of said meeting, so that he might be satisfied that they were acting under the direction of citizens of Kansas Territory. On the 20th of November, the Governor received a communication from the same parties, dated the 17th inst., but with no post-mark to show whence it came or where it was mailed. It declined furnishing a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, declared the inherent rights of the citizens of Kansas, and affirmed other propositions which no one had questioned. To this the Governor replied, that he was unable to discover any connection between these and the subject under discussion. But, in the midst of the confusion of the document, there was a request that an answer should be given to the memorial. In his reply, the Governor gave a brief history of the affair, and stated that it was a notorious fact that the meeting by which the committee had been appointed was composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, with a few only of the citizens of Kansas; that two of the committee were undoubted residents of Missouri, the chairman residing at Liberty, Mo., whose only attempt at a residence in the Territory consisted of a card nailed to a tree upon ground long since occupied by settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The president of the meeting, Major John Dougherty, was a resident and large landholder in Clay County, Mo., as he had subsequently stated, and the gentlemen composing the meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, being variously estimated at from 200 to 300 persons, who, after the meeting, immediately returned to their homes in Missouri. After relating the particulars of this occurrence, as having caused deep dissatisfaction, Gov. Reeder said:

"Few men, with all the facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guarantees to us the right to manage our own affairs, which is the great, much-discussed feature of our government, and one which the people highly prize, under the pledges of which the inhabitants of the Territory have come and staked their future fortunes on our soil. The pledges of the law must be redeemed; and it were a poor and pitiless boon to have escaped from the domination of Congress, if we are only to pass under the hands of another set of self-constituted rulers, foreign to our soil, and sharing none of our burdens. It does not suit us; and I much mistake the people of this Territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall denounce and resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism from which it comes."

Gov. Reeder issued, in March, 1855, a proclamation as to the election to take place on the 30th of that month, in which he stated that a voter must dwell in the Territory at the time of

offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitation, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the Territory his residence, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. This proclamation was very unsatisfactory to the Slavery Propagandists.

On the 9th of April, 1855, a proclamation was issued, purporting to come from "citizens of Kansas," declaring that A. H. Reeder had proved himself unfit for the position of Governor; that the appointment of a Governor without reference to the wishes of the governed, is an exercise of arbitrary power; and appointing the 28th day of April for the election by the people of a Governor, at Leavenworth city.

On the 30th of March, an army of 5,000 men, from Missouri, regularly officered and disciplined, and liberally supplied with rations and whiskey, and hocked up with artillery, seized on all the polls in each election district in Kansas; appointed their own judges, where those previously appointed would not conform to their requirements; prescribed their own rules; and cast about three-fourths of all the votes polled, of course returning Pro-Slavery men to the prospective Legislature, from every district in the Territory.

The Governor left Kansas on the 19th of April, for Washington, D. C., with a view to consult the Attorney-General and the President as to the course he should pursue under their instructions.

On the 11th of June, 1855, Wm. L. Marcy, U. S. Secretary of State, addressed a letter to Gov. Reeder, in reference to purchases alleged to have been made by the latter of land known as "half-breed reserves" in the Territory of Kansas, stating the embarrassment felt by the President at the developments made, and the willingness of the President to receive explanations in relation thereto. Gov. Reeder replied from New-York, on the 13th June, stating that he had communicated with the President, from Easton, the day previously. A similar letter to that of Secretary Marcy was addressed by Attorney-General Cushing to the District Attorney and Associate Justices of Kansas, on the 14th June, requiring explanations as to their alleged speculations in land.

When Gov. Reeder arrived in Kansas, he addressed a letter, dated June 26th, 1855, to Secretary Marcy, denying that he had purchased any half-breed lands, but acknowledging that he had agreed to purchase other lands, on condition that the President would approve such purchase, and not otherwise. He added other explanations, of no particular consequence.

Soon after his return, Gov. Reeder was sitting in his office, when B. F. Stringfellow entered; and, after some conversation, it was observed by Col. Isaacs and Mr. Halderman, who were sitting in an ante-room, that one of them arose and closed the door. Subsequently, however, Stringfellow came and desired the presence of these two gentlemen in the Governor's private apartment. He then took the Governor to task for reports which he had heard of the character he (the Governor) had given the Missourians, and himself in particular, on his (the Governor's) eastern tour. Stringfellow demanded whether he had ever made such and such statements. Gov. Reeder replied that he had not publicly used his name as instigator of the outrages in Kansas, but

in his heart he believed him to be so; that he had privately expressed that belief, and still cherished it. The Governor was proceeding in his explanations, when his illustrious visitor interrupted him. Governor R. replied that he would explain, and no person should come into his office and catechise him in that censorious spirit, without his saying what he chose in reply. Gov. Reeder maintained a true, dignified composure, while Stringfellow, on the contrary, became very angry and threatening in his aspect. He left the room, and returned with a pistol in his hand, whereupon Gov. Reeder removed a paper that covered his own pistol lying on the table before him. At this crisis, one of the gentlemen stepped between them, and the excitement was soon lulled. When it was supposed that quiet had been restored, the Governor assumed a half-reclining posture. Stringfellow, taking advantage of his attitude, sprang upon him and struck or pushed him backward to the floor. Both spectators rushed to the rescue, seized the aggressor before he could use any fatal weapon, and led him out. The Governor's face bore marks of some rough contact, and Stringfellow boasted that he had kicked him in the face!

On the arrival of Gov. Reeder at the Shawnee Mission, on Monday, 16th July, he found a letter from Secretary Marcy, informing him that he was suspended on the plea of speculation in Kaw lands; stating that the explanations offered by the Governor were not satisfactory. The duties of Governor then devolved, *pro tem.*, upon the Secretary of the Territory.

The office of Governor was then offered to John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, the author of the Homestead Bill, but he respectfully declined the appointment.

Judge Elmore, Associate of the Supreme Court of Kansas, was removed on similar grounds to those assigned for the displacement of Gov. Reeder, and Judge Moore, of Alabama, was appointed successor.

It is said that the President had previously offered the appointment of Minister to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, to Gov. Reeder, after vainly tempting him with the post of Commissioner to China, as an inducement for him to resign the governorship of Kansas, but that Gov. Reeder declined the honor, and thus rendered it necessary that the President should take upon himself the odium of the removal, if he were to be displaced at all.

Subsequently, William Shannon, ex M. C., of Ohio, received the appointment of Governor, and proceeded to the Territory, where he arrived early in September. On his arrival in Westport, (Missouri,) he declared publicly to the people of *Missouri*: "The enactments of *your* Legislature are valid, and I have the will, and am clothed with the power, to employ whatever force is necessary to carry them into execution; and I call upon *you* to sustain me in the discharge of this duty."

ELECTORAL AND LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The first election of delegate to Congress took place Nov. 29th, 1854. The Territory was divided into nineteen districts. Gov. Reeder appointed election judges, and instructed them to administer the oaths to every person suspected of residing in another State or Territory, and who desired to vote. The organized army of Missourians, however, took forcible possession of the polls, and elected General Whitfield as the Delegate for

Kansas to the Congress of the U. States. The opposition vote was divided.

The spring election took place on Friday, March 30th, 1855, when not less than 10,000 persons who had crossed the line from Missouri, appeared at the several polling places. One thousand made their appearance in Lawrence District alone; but, finding their services were not required there, half of them dispersed in parties of two or three hundred each, to other districts. The road between Westport and Lawrence was filled with covered wagons, loaded with Missourians who made no secret of their going into the Territory to vote, and then returning. Long before the ballot boxes were closed, hundreds were returning to their Missouri homes.

At many of the polling-places, violence was used to forcibly eject those having legal possession of the polls previous to this foreign arrival. The polls were thus taken possession of by the Missourians, who made their own returns as to the results of the election.

Soon after the election, applications were made to Gov. Reeder by the persons declared to have been elected for certificates as members of the Kansas Legislature. The Governor granted certificates to all those against whom no petitions or affidavits were filed. Those members who the Governor was satisfied, by sufficient evidence, had been fraudulently elected, were refused certificates, and a new election ordered in their several districts. The following Free State men were then elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates: Erastus G. Ladd, Augustus Wattles, William Jessey, J. Baker, and John Hutchinson.

On the 2d July, the Legislature assembled according to the proclamation of the Governor, at Pawnee, when it was organized as follows:

COUNCIL.

President—REV. THOMAS JOHNSON, of the Methodist Mission.

Wm. Barbee, A. M. Coffey, D. A. N. Grover, Rich'd R. Rees, H. J. Strickler, E. Chapman, John W. Forman, A. McDonald, Wm. P. Richardson, M. H. Conway.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

President pro tem—RICHARD R. PEASE.

Secretaries—MESSRS. J. A. HALDERMAN and GROVER.

Speaker—DANIEL S. STRINGFELLOW.

Clerks—MESSRS. LYLE and MARTIN.

Jos. C. Anderson, O. H. Browne, A. J. Johnson, M. W. McGee, Sam'l Scott, Geo. W. Ward, Jas. Whitlock, H. W. Younger, Joel P. Blair, Wm. G. Mathias, A. B. Wade, A. Wilkinson, Jno. M. Banks, D. L. Croysdale, R. L. Kirk, H. D. McMeekin, W. H. Tebbs, T. W. Waterson, S. A. Williams, F. J. Marshall, H. B. C. Harris, A. Payne, Jonah Weddle, Samuel D. Houston.

On his election, Speaker Stringfellow addressed the House, and, after thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, congratulated his friends upon the triumph of Pro-Slavery principles in the Legislature, expressing his conviction that the destinies of the Union would hang upon their action.

The next day Gov. Reeder's message was received. In it the Governor contended for the right of the People of Kansas to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by those of other States; declared that the Territorial Legislature might act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; showed what laws were then in force; directed attention to the definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualifica-

tion of voters; recommended a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thought that a light tax only would be required, and that pre-emptions might be taxed; recommended the immediate establishment of a seat of government, and announced the following as the population of the territory:

DISTS.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Natives.	Foreign's.	Slaves.	To'l.
I...	623...	339...	369...	887...	75...	—	962
II...	316...	203...	199...	506...	19...	7...	518
III...	161...	91...	101...	215...	12...	6...	252
IV...	106...	71...	57...	169...	2...	1...	177
V...	824...	553...	442...	1325...	22...	26...	1407
VI...	472...	318...	253...	791...	12...	11...	810
VII...	82...	36...	53...	117...	1...	1...	118
VIII...	56...	27...	39...	76...	6...	10...	83
IX...	61...	25...	36...	66...	12...	3...	86
X...	97...	54...	63...	103...	23...	—	151
XI...	33...	3...	24...	30...	6...	—	36
XII...	163...	80...	78...	206...	37...	7...	243
XIII...	168...	116...	96...	273...	9...	14...	234
XIV...	655...	512...	333...	301...	46...	35...	1167
XV...	472...	381...	308...	846...	16...	15...	873
XVI...	708...	475...	385...	1040...	104...	33...	1183
XVII...	91...	59...	59...	143...	5...	23...	150
XVIII...	—	—	28...	—	—	—	—
Total.	5088...	3273...	2877...	7161...	403...	192...	8500

A special message was also received from the Governor, announcing the resignation of M. F. Conway, member elect to the Council from the sixth district. The letter of Mr. Conway to the Governor stated that he was impelled to that course by what he believed to be due to himself, the sanctity of law and the rights and dignity of the people of Kansas; that, in holding and exercising the trust reposed in him, he would be required to unite with a body of men who were assembled as the Legislature of Kansas, and to engage with them in making laws. This he could not do without lending countenance to the authority which they assumed to exercise. This he was far from being prepared to do, as it was a fact that had traveled the circuit of the whole civilized world, that this Legislature had been imposed upon the people of Kansas by force of arms. As an individual citizen, he was disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully constituted authorities of the Federal Government, but not willing, whatever power might command it, to bend his neck like a satisfied and gentle slave to the yoke of foreign tyrants.

A report was received from the committee on contested elections, which had been empowered to send for persons and papers, recommending that the Free-State members who had been elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates, be ejected from their seats, and those previously returned as elected, in March, be received as members without the certificates of the Governor. The report stated that the Committee had received a bundle of papers from the Governor in relation to the contested seats; but, having determined before they came how to proceed in the matter, they had decided neither to open the papers, nor to examine the parties. This report was adopted by a large majority, and the action protested against by the members who were thus expelled from the House, which protest the House refused to have recorded on the Journal. In the course of the first week the Legislature passed an act removing the seat of government from Pawnee to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, the act to take effect from and after its passage; also, an act adopting the

laws generally of Missouri, for laws of Kansas. On the 6th of July, the Governor returned the bill removing the seat of government, vetoed. The Legislature then passed it by a two-thirds vote, and immediately adjourned to meet according to said act. When the Committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of the action of the House, he replied in very distinct terms that he would not recognize any further action of theirs, but would consider the Legislature dissolved by that act.

The action of the Council was similar to that of the House. They ejected the Free-State members and refused to consider or hear the protests and affidavits in relation to the first election, denying the right to go behind the judges' certificates of election.

Both branches of the Legislature were then composed of pro-slavery men with but one exception. Meetings were being held throughout the territory, disavowing the authority of the self-constituted Legislature.

On the 16th of July, the two Houses met pursuant to adjournment at the Shawnee Mission. A bill was received from the Council authorizing the Marshal of the Territory to confine persons convicted or charged with criminal offenses in the Territory in any jail in the State of Missouri.

A bill was introduced requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts or other Northern States which have annulled or may hereafter nullify the laws of the United States, on entering Kansas to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of this Territory. Also, a bill authorizing the collection of a poll-tax on all residents in the Territory. Dr. Tibbs introduced a resolution requiring all reporters to confine themselves strictly to a report of business only; any reporter offending in this respect to be expelled the lobby. Mr. Wilkinson moved to amend the resolution so as to make its penalty apply only to such reporters as traduce and vilify members of the House. The Speaker considered both resolution and amendment unnecessary, and Mr. McMeekin moved that if any reporter vilify any member of the House, the member vilified be authorized and expected to thrash him.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and the playing of games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, was read thrice and passed. The penalty in this bill for offending its provisions is a fine of \$50, or sixty days' imprisonment. A jury granted if desired. Having passed both Houses, the bill was, among others, vetoed by the Governor, who said he saw nothing in the bills themselves to prevent his sanction of them, but that the Legislature having removed from the seat where alone the business of legislation could be legally carried on, he could not give his sanction or assent to any bill which might be passed by a Legislature which had, of its own voluntary act, dissolved. He adduced his authority for arriving at this conclusion by reference to the act of Congress organizing the Territory and other statute laws, showing that the only authority under which the Legislative Assembly was then sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School was an act of their own, passed on the 6th of July.

On the 22d of July, Samuel D. Houston, the only Free-State member of the House of Assembly, resigned his seat, giving as a reason for so doing,

the introduction of illegal elements into the body, and the nullification of its own proceedings by its illegal removal from Pawnee, and declaring that some of the members of the House were not then and never had been residents of the Territory, but were living in the State of Missouri. These facts had mortified and disgusted him, and he could no longer retain, with credit or honor to himself, the position to which he had been elected.

The Legislature, finding themselves in this dilemma, drew up a memorial to the President of the United States, giving a history of the Territory, representing that the Governor had been guilty of speculation in land; of assuming undue authority in his proclamation; of delaying the meeting of the Legislature until the 2d of July, and then of returning bills, refusing his assent to the same; also declaring the incompetency of the Governor, and praying for his removal. A committee was dispatched to Washington with this memorial.

The veto message of Gov. Reeder respecting the removal of the Legislature was submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Two of them decided that it was invalid. Judge Johnson declined to give any opinion, considering it repugnant to professional delicacy, propriety and justice, to decide upon the rights, liberties and lives of men without hearing them, and that he regarded the decision of his learned brethren, LeCompte and Elmore, against the Governor, as extra-judicial, improper, unprecedented, and indefensible.

July 25th, the two Houses went into joint session, and elected the various County Officers, for the several counties into which they had divided the Territory. These appointments are for *six years*—all Pro-Slavery of course.

On the 23d of August, Judge Le Compte gave a collation to the Legislature for the honor they had conferred on him by locating the capitol at the town named after him. The festival took place at the dining-hall of Johnson's Mission. Champagne was bountifully partaken of. Gov. Reeder was called for and made the best speech of the occasion, keeping his personal friends and political foes in a roar of laughter by telling some humorous anecdotes. Judge Elmore, on being toasted, rose, thanked the company for their sympathy, and announced his determination to resist President Pierce's usurpation of power, in assuming to remove him. The reporter of *The Missouri Democrat* concludes his account of this affair in the following words: "I remember no more, except that I went out and lay down on the sward—to hear the grass grow, of course—and awoke at five o'clock the next morning."

On the 25th August, a fight occurred in the Council Chamber. Dr. Brooks, of Westport, struck Councilor McDonald between the eyes. The difficulty originated about a preemption claim. Bystanders prevented them from settling their claim on each other in this pugilistic manner.

Among the acts passed by this Legislature were the following:

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENSES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes

or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or murder any citizen of the Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing or circulating in this Territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt, or conspiracy, on the part of the slaves, free negroes or mulattoes against the citizens of the Territory or any part of them, such person shall be guilty of felony and suffer death.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 5. If any person aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any County of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person; and on conviction thereof the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in the custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave may have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable, or the Deputy of any such officer, shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred, or more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and he in force from and after the 15th day of September, A. D. 1855.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Speaker of the House.
Attest, J. M. LYLE, Clerk.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk.

AN ACT to punish persons Decoying Slaves from their masters.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory :

SECTION 1. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slaves, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC. 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of this Territory ; in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer death.

AN ACT instituting a Poll-tax.

Be it enacted, &c. SECTION 1. That every free white male above the age of 21 years, who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansas Territory the sum of \$1 as a poll-tax, and shall produce to the Judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas, a receipt showing the payment of said poll-tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid : *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution

of the United States, and the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 2. That the power making, constituting or appointing Judges of the election next to be held in the Territory of Kansas, for the purpose of the election of a Delegate to the United States Congress, at the same time appoint Collectors and Registers of Polls, their offices on the day of said election to be held at the various places of voting in said Territory.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Register of the Poll-tax in the district for which he may be appointed, to make duplicate copies of his register, (containing the names of all persons who have exhibited the Collector's receipt and voted,) one of which he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Territory, and the other shall be delivered to the Collector of said district.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Territory shall, upon the receipt of said duplicate roll or list from the Registers of the several districts or places of voting, charge to the several Collectors the amount shown by the Recorder's return to have been collected by them.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act, so far as they are applicable, shall extend to and have full force and effect at the next election for members of the Territorial Legislature. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

An act designating Leecompton as the capital of the Territory.

An act appointing but one voting district for each precinct.

An act decreeing that aliens desirous of becoming citizens shall take an oath to support the Constitution, Organic Act, and Fugitive Slave Law.

Numerous other acts, principally of a local character, were passed.

The Legislature closed its proceedings in the early part of September, having appointed their friends and themselves to all the offices provided for by Act of Congress for six years.

SLAVERY EXTENSION OUTRAGES.

Several of the Missouri ruffians waited on the Governor in person soon after the spring election of 1855, and threatened to bang him unless he would give the pro-slavery candidates certificates of election. His reply was : "Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve."

On Saturday, April 14th, 1855, 200 citizens of Platte Co., Mo., assembled at Parkville, Mo., and attacked the office of *The Luminary*, which they had charged with Free State proclivities on the Kansas question. They destroyed the fixtures and threw the press into the river. The editors, J. S. Park and Wm. J. Patterson, were absent at the time, or they would have been violently dealt with.

On the 30th of April, there was a political gathering at Leavenworth City, when Malcolm Clark, a prominent pro-slavery politician, cried out, after a question had been put by the chair, "We have the majority." To this a lawyer, named McCrea, replied, "It's a lie;" whereupon Clark struck him with a club, which sent him stunned and staggering against a wall. As soon as he recovered, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea was hotly pursued by Clark's friends, but escaped the shots fired at him. He ran into the river and was sheltered behind the bank, where his friends found him and delivered him to the authorities at the fort for protection.

On the 17th of May, 1855, fourteen of the Mis-

sourian ruffians crossed the river at Leavenworth, and seized Mr. William Phillips, one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens, a lawyer, who had contested the election in his district (the 16th), on which account a new election was ordered. They carried him across the river before the people of the place had collected to determine what to do, and then it was too late to rescue him. Phillips was taken several miles into Missouri, one side of his head shaved, and all his clothes stripped off. He was then tarred and feathered. They next rode him on a rail a mile and a half, put him up at auction, and sold him at one dollar as an insult to such as are opposed to the sale of slaves. He was then taken home by his purchaser. Mr. Phillips was partner to M'Crea, who was at that time confined at the fort for killing Clark. Phillips maintained his ground as a Free Soiler and Free State man through this trying ordeal. Although threatened with still greater violence if he did not leave the Territory, he insisted that he would remain at Leavenworth. He afterward returned safely to that place.

On the 20th of May, 1855, several members of the Blue Lodge Missourians visited Osawatamie, and seized a Mr. Baker. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule, and carried him some distance into the woods. They then took measures to hang him, without judge or jury, and upon his suggesting to them that he should have the privilege of speaking for himself, he was allowed to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided; one half sided with Baker, and the other half with Kirhy, the leader of the gang. At this instant one of the Missourians handed Baker a revolver, cocked and capped, upon which Kirhy held his peace. Baker was finally released, but gave up his claim, intending to prosecute it, however, at a more favorable time.

EMIGRATION.

From the time of the organization of the Territory emigrants have been proceeding thither.

The following companies have been and still are in active operation in assisting persons to settle in Kansas Territory:

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, N. Y. CITY.—Secretary, Theo. Dwight, 110 Broadway. This Company has founded the Council City settlement.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Conducted by Eli Thayer, General Pomroy, A. Hadrend, and John S. Williams. Secretary, Thomas H. Webb, Tremont street, Boston. This Company has afforded considerable aid to emigrants to Kansas, and has promoted the erection of several towns.

NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE.—Many persons have been sent to Kansas through the instrumentality of this League. Conducted by Geo. Walter, 110 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OCTAGON SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company is on the Temperance and Joint-stock principles. Stock purchasable by money or labor. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBE, N. Y. City.

VEGETARIAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company has a subscribed capital of \$22,500, in shares at \$5 each. Subscriptions payable in labor or money. On the Vegetarian and Joint-stock principles. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBE, N. Y. City.

The expense of moving eight persons and teams (wagons) a distance of 700 miles was less than

\$40. In a good season it would not be more than \$20. The best route is through Iowa, crossing the Missouri at any convenient point, and striking south-west to Lawrence or Fort Riley, or any other point the emigrant may have in view. The people of Iowa do not take advantage of Eastern settlers, nor regard them with suspicion, nor endeavor to impose upon them, as some of the people of Missouri do.

One of the great features of Kansas trade is that resulting from the Mormon, Oregon, and Santa Fé emigration, which produces a local demand for produce; so that an industrious and energetic farmer can hardly fail to do well there.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal towns in Kansas are, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Pawnee, Topeka, Osawatamie, Boston, and Grasshopper Falls. These, except Leavenworth, have sprung from the efforts of Northern men, and are chiefly composed of industrious mechanics, farmers, etc., with mills, churches, and newspapers. If the elections in the precincts where these towns are located, were without the interference of Missourians, they would, without question, carry Free-State tickets by large majorities; and although the Atchison invaders have carried the elections hitherto, prior to that held by the Free-State men on the 9th of October last, they have not really built one town. Their voters, having fulfilled the purpose for which they were hired, have returned to their homes in Missouri, leaving the labor of erecting towns, improving lands, and building public works, to the industry and enterprise of Northern settlers. Lawrence, on the 22d of May, 1855, elected, by a majority of 265 against 20, a Free-State delegation to the Legislature. Boston elected a Free-State Councilor and three Free-State delegates, in the teeth of an opposition of braggart hirelings imported from Missouri. While Douglas and other towns, commenced by the Pro-Slavery politicians, have fallen into decay, the towns which we have named, and many others, are in a flourishing condition, and exhibit all the evidences of prosperity, which invariably accompany Northern industry and enterprise. These facts indicate what will be the result when the permanent settlers of the country are permitted to do their own voting and make their own laws.

NEWSPAPERS.

BANNER: Published by T. C. Conner & Co., Council City—*Free-State*.

FREE-STATE: Published at Lawrence.

HERALD: Published at Leavenworth—*Pro-Slavery*.

HERALD OF FREEDOM: Published by G. W. Brown & Co., at Lawrence—*Free-State*.

INQUIRER: Published at Pawnee—*Democratic*.

PIONEER: Published at Kickapoo—*Pro-Slavery*.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER: Published at Leavenworth by M. Serier—*Neutral*.

TRIBUNE: Published at Lawrence—*Free-State*.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGN: Published at Atchison—*Pro-Slavery*.

FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

A strong organization has been formed of determined and energetic men to secure for Kansas a Constitution protective of personal liberty. On

first arriving in the country, the Eastern emigrants had to erect their cabins and attend to their new farms, and could not do much in politics. The Pro-Slavery party, living on the Missouri borders, had the advantage of new settlers, and consequently overcame them by superior numbers, organization, and violence. But a change is rapidly taking place in favor of Freedom, and all the Eastern men are united on the one great issue—the establishment of Freedom in the Territory.

On the sixth of March, 1855, a meeting of the Free-State party was held at Pawnee, when resolutions were adopted declaring the right of popular sovereignty, aversion to the attempt to impose upon the citizens of Kansas by the introduction of negro slavery, pledging support to no man for a seat in the Legislature who is not clearly against the introduction of slavery, branding as an iniquitous outrage the violation of the halloo-hox at the fall election by the Missourians, sustaining Governor Reeder, and electing a committee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. This meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was followed by others in various parts of the Territory.

On the 5th of September, 1855, a Free-State Convention was held at Big Springs. It was numerous and respectfully attended, being composed of men of standing and position from every district in the Territory, numbering in all one hundred delegates.

This Convention, among other resolutions, resolved to repudiate all the acts of the so-called Legislature of Kansas; to take no part in the election of a delegate to Congress which that body had appointed; but to appoint an election to take place one week after that appointed by the Legislature. Ex-Governor Reeder was agreed upon as the candidate of the Free-State party. It was expected that he would be elected on the occasion without opposition; and as General Whitfield would be elected by the Missourians, the effect would be to bring the question of popular rights in Kansas before the House of Representatives at Washington.

A convention assembled at Topeka, on the 19th of September, to consider the expediency of the immediate formation of a State Government. Ten districts were represented by thirty-nine delegates. President—WM. Y. ROBERTS of Washington.

Numerous resolutions were adopted. The first, "By the people of Kansas Territory, in Delegate Convention assembled," authorizes the holding an election on the second Tuesday of October, in the several precincts of the Territory, for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union.

The second apportions the Delegates and fixes their number at 52—twice the number of Representatives in the Legislature.

The third provides for an "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory" of seven members, who shall have the general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory, so far as regards the organization of a State Government.

The fourth resolution provides for the manner of conducting the election. The fifth, for proclaiming the names of the Delegates elected to said Convention.

The sixth, that the Constitutional Convention

shall be held at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of October next.

The seventh to the eleventh make necessary provision for practical operations.

The twelfth, that if at the time of holding the election "it shall be inconvenient, on account of *Indian hostilities or any other cause whatever*," to proceed with said election peaceably and undisturbed, the Judges of election are authorized to adjourn the election to any other time or place.

The thirteenth and last for contesting seats, &c.

An address to the people of the Territory and of the civilized world was authorized, and a committee of nineteen appointed to prepare the same, and to provide lecturers and speakers to visit every portion of the Territory, give notice of election, &c.

The Convention adjourned with three tremendous cheers for the new Government.

The election for a Delegate to Congress, ordered by the fraudulent Legislature sitting at Shawnee Mission, was held as directed, on the 1st of October, and was conducted as usual. The voters had mainly come over from Missouri on purpose; they did not seem to be so numerous as on former occasions, but made up the deficiency by voting oftener. When they had polled as many votes as they deemed sufficient for Whitfield, they varied the performance by putting in a few for Reeder, supposing that would give the affair a better look at a distance. Altogether they polled some 2,800 votes for Whitfield, and might easily have made it 5,000, or any other number. Voting once more around would have done that. But an election held on or about the same day to fix the county seat of the county including Leavenworth, Delaware, and Kickapoo, drew out some *twenty-eight hundred* votes, of which Delaware obtained a plurality—the whole number of rightful voters in the county not exceeding seven hundred. The result elicited a most pathetic remonstrance from the Pro-Slavery Leavenworth *Herald*, which insisted that the Missourians had no right to come over in regiments, under the stimulus of free rifles, free dinners, and free grog, to vote in a mere *local* election. The distinction here insinuated seems rather ingenious than well founded.

On the 9th of October, pursuant to notice, the Free-State men held their election. They allowed no non-resident to vote, and no resident who had not been such for at least thirty days; they had regular inspectors, opened their polls, closed them, and counted the ballots with due regularity, returning some 2400 votes cast—nearly all for Gov. Reeder as Delegate. They also elected delegates from the several districts to a Constitutional Convention to assemble at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of the month, as aforesaid, and form a State Constitution.

That Convention assembled accordingly, and chose Col. James H. Lane its President. Col. Lane was a member of the last Congress from Indiana, warmly supported the Nebraska bill, and is still a National Democrat. Many other members are of similar political stripe, and much time was consumed in an attempt to obtain from the Convention an indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This, it was confidently stated by several of the members, would secure the support of Douglas, Cass, and other leading squatter-sovereignty members of Congress, for the State

organization, and would thus insure its sanction by that body. But the majority of the Convention seemed not to estimate at so high a value the friendship of these persons, or to regard their aid as much to be relied upon, and this proposition, after being once carried, finally received the go-by. Another matter of warm discussion was, whether the new State government should be inaugurated at once, or should wait to receive the sanction of Congress. Dr. Robinson and other Eastern delegates were in favor of the latter course. For the former, the example of California was urged, and the absolute necessity of providing forthwith a government for the Territory, that which had been intended to be organized under the Kansas-Nebraska Act having come to nothing in consequence of the Missouri invasion. This latter argument it was not easy to answer, and the immediate organization was finally carried. It was provided that the Constitution, as adopted, should be submitted to the votes of the people on the 15th of December, and if sustained by a majority of the voters, that the election under it for State officers should take place on the third Tuesday in January.

As the delegates came originally from various States, there was considerable diversity of sentiment among them, and occasion for compromise, but the Constitution, as finally adopted, was signed by all the members with the greatest appearance of unanimity and enthusiasm.

Though it was provided by the Bill of Rights that "Slavery shall not exist in the State," yet to avoid any charge of ultraism, it was also with strange inconsistency provided that this prohibition should not go into operation until the 4th of July, 1857, thus giving the slaveholders ample time to remove their slaves. A clause prohibiting the settlement of free negroes in the State, was strongly urged by many members; and it was finally agreed to submit such a provision to the people in a separate article.

The boundaries, in accordance with those laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, extend west to the summits of the Rocky Mountains. Married women are to be secured in their right of individual property obtained either before or after marriage, and an equal right in the control and education of the children. In prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be deemed a justification. A State University and Normal Schools are to be established. The civilized and friendly Indians may become citizens of the State. Judges are to be elected by the people. Topeka is to be the capital, temporarily, until a permanent site is selected by the Legislature. The project of a free banking system was submitted to the people in an article by itself.

The Convention, having completed its labors, adjourned on the 11th of November.

This Constitution was signed, November 11th, by the following persons, members of the Convention by which it was formed:—

Robert Klotz, M. J. Parrott, M. W. Delahay, W. R. Griffith, G. S. Hillyer, William Hicks, S. N. Latta, John Landis, H. Burson, C. W. Stewart, J. M. Arther, J. L. Sayle, Caleb May, S. Mewhiny, A. Curtiss, A. Hunting, R. Knight, O. C. Brown, W. Graham, Morris Hunt, J. H. Neshitt, C. K. Holliday, David Dodge, J. A. Wakefield, W. Y. Roberts, G. W. Smith, J. G. Thompson, G. A. Cutler, J. K. Goodin, J. M. Tutton, Thomas Bell,

R. H. Crosby, P. C. Schnyler, C. Robinson, M. P. Conway, J. S. Emery.

J. H. LANE, President.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, Secretary.

CHARLES A. FOSTER, Assistant Secretary.

In caucus, the same persons adopted the annexed resolutions:—

Resolved, That we recognize but two political parties in this Territory, namely, a Free State and a Pro-Slavery party; and in our party no test should be required for office except honesty, ability and devotion to the Free State cause.

Resolved, That a State Convention be held in the city of Lawrence, on the 22d day of December, to nominate State officers.

The Convention also issued scrip to pay its expenses to the amount of \$25,000, for the payment of which the first General Assembly is to provide.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Free State Convention, the leaders of the Pro-Slavery party called "a Law and Order Convention," which met at Leavenworth on the 14th of November. Governor Shannon presided, and Judges Lecompte and Elmore acted as Vice Presidents, and Dr. Stringfellow as Secretary. The resolutions sustain the Kansas act, assail Reeder, call the Topeka Convention a treasonable assemblage, endorse Governor Shannon, and pledge the law and order loving, State rights loving, Union loving party to the support of the Executive and the laws of the Territory. The Convention then adjourned, the outrages of the Pro-Slavery men going on as before.

The St. Louis *Republican* of October 30 published a long *exposé* on the authority of one Patrick Laughlin, an Irishman, who professed to have belonged to it, of a secret military society formed by the Free State men, to force abolition on Kansas by the argument of Sharp's rifles.

Shortly after, Laughlin got into a fight at Doniphan with one Collins, on the subject of this *exposé*, in the course of which Laughlin shot Collins dead, for which, as has been the ordinary course in cases of outrages and murder committed by the Pro-Slavery men, no steps were taken to punish him. On the 22d of Nov., another brutal murder was committed by one Coleman, at Hickory Point, about twelve miles north of Lawrence. This Coleman waylaid and shot a neighbor of his named Dow, because Dow had complained of trespasses by Coleman on his claim. The murderer and his accomplices fled to Lecompton to Governor Shannon, and the step taken for the punishment of this murder was to send a Missouri Postmaster, whom the sham Legislature had made Sheriff of Douglas County, to arrest a man named Branson, at whose house Dow lodged, and against whom Coleman swore a complaint that he was in fear of his life. Branson was released from arrest by a party of his neighbors and took refuge in Lawrence. The Sheriff gave out that Shannon had promised to back him with 10,000 men, and the people of Lawrence armed and associated for mutual defense. The most extravagant rumors were spread through Missouri, and telegraphed eastward. Shannon even telegraphed to the President for authority to call out the U. S. troops in Fort Leavenworth. Large bodies of Missourians marched to Shannon's assistance, but the rumors of Sharp's rifles at Lawrence appear to have prevented any attack.—Such, at the moment that we go to press, is the condition of things in Kansas.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE year 1854 was eminently one of disaster and calamity for Europe. It witnessed the first passages of that mighty struggle which, with all the stupendous operations that attend it, now agitates the world. The year 1855 came bringing nothing for hope, everything for sorrow—the loss of one hundred thousand precious lives—already the profitless expenditure of an immense aggregate of property. Seemingly aimless and barren of results, the great war had as yet no conclusions to offer, save the storied heroism of contending soldiers—their steady valor and calm defiance of death; the painful glories of Alma and Inkermann and Balaklava. Disastrous dilatoriness, the absence from their deliberations of a spirit of wise statesmanship, the predominance of partisan prejudices and passions, characterized the sittings of the Vienna Conference. They had no acceptable terms of peace to proffer, because they possessed no persuasive force of harmony in themselves. The most hopeless incompetency, the saddest poverty of resources, the tamest plodding after the slowest ideas, on the part of those who should have managed the British war establishment, disgraced their administration in every branch of the service, and promised nothing better than the horrors of a Walcheren. With the exception of the Ministerial organs, which attempted a poor defense of the blunders and abortions of the Crimean expedition, the English press burst out in full chorus against its conductors. The bonds of silence were rudely broken, and sneer and irony and taunt, bitter sarcasms, bold denunciations, alarming threats, assailed the ears of the Ministry. *The London Times* of Jan. 20, in a leading article, declared that in the face of the increasing mismanagement in the Crimea, and the helplessness of the government at home, it would be criminal to bide any longer the full truth from the British public. Another article from the same journal, on Jan. 25, summed up the dreadful facts by saying that, at the existing rate of diminution, Lord Raglan and his staff would soon be the only survivors of the expedition; and Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliament explanatory of his resignation of his seat in the Cabinet, declared the accounts from the camp before Sevastopol to be “not only painful, but horrible and heart-rending.” Of more than 60,000 men, sent to the Crimea in ten months, not more than 17,000 were fit for duty in January, 1855; of these, some sixty or eighty died daily, and about 200 or 250 were

every day prostrated by sickness, from which but a very small number recovered; and out of the 43,000 dead or sick, not 7,000 were disabled by the direct action of the enemy.

They wanted food, clothing, shelter, everything; neither medical nor surgical stores were on the spot; the sick and wounded either lay on the cold, wet ground, exposed to the weather, or were crowded on board ships moored in an open roadstead, without attendance or the simplest requisites for medical treatment. At first it was said that Government had neglected to send the necessary supplies to the scene of action, but soon enough it got to be known that this had been only partially true in the beginning, and was by no means the case now. Everything had been furnished, even in profusion; but, unfortunately, nothing ever happened to reach the spot where it was most needed. The medical stores were at Varna, while the sick or wounded were in the Crimea or at Scutari. The garrison at Varna enjoyed abundance, while the camp famished. Everybody made himself busy, and yet nobody would perform duties which had not devolved upon him at home in time of peace; so that not a man was to be found to do that business which was created by the very war itself. Chaotic confusion, demoralization, despair, were officers of the day. And all this while Government was not merely waiting for notes and protocols from Vienna; Government was laying down a submarine telegraph from Varna to Balaklava to report the dead, and constructing a railway from Balaklava to Sevastopol to remove them. But for the French, the miserable remnant of the British army would have been exterminated. The admirable management of the French—that management which is not the merit of any particular administration, but a consequence of the warlike spirit of the people; of that other quality in which they excel, of arranging details in the most harmonious and convenient manner; and, finally, of twenty-five years' experience in Algeria—served at this juncture, not merely to preserve themselves intact, but to cover their exposed allies. Before the first of February, almost all the British generals had fled the Crimean Golgotha, and England had at last demanded to know on whose heads rested the blood of her bravest. On January 26, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the immediate causes of the Crimean disasters, and the conduct of the war gen-

erally. This motion, pressed as it was by the searching inquisitiveness of its author, and the undaunted pertinacity of Mr. Layard, and ably supported by Disraeli, and Stafford, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, fell like a bomb in the midst of the ministerial camp and scattered the Aberdeen government, disorganizing immediately the Cabinet thrown up in its place by driving off the Peelite contingent, and compelling Lord Palmerston to erect a fabric of purely Whig material. This Committee, however, did not fulfil the promise of the motion which procured it. Efforts were successfully employed to embarrass its action and waste its labors in a weak result. The report was read on June 18; the aristocratic prisoners had escaped with a sweet correction. Nevertheless, things have gone better for the army since, and there is reason to believe that its administration has been reformed.

In March the friends of peace derived new hopes from the death of the Emperor Nicholas, who expired on the 2d of pulmonary apoplexy, and with such suddenness as to give occasion at first to some suspicions of a palace conspiracy. It was hoped that Russia, thus in a critical strait, deprived of her head and right arm, of the unsparing energy and iron will of her self-sufficing Czar, would presently succumb. But it soon became apparent that Alexander II. was true to the hereditary policy of his family, and would not depart, in consent at least, from the severely national measures of his father. In his manifesto, on taking possession of the throne, he said: "May Providence so aid us that we may be able to strengthen Russia in the highest degree of power and glory: that by us may be accomplished the views and designs of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catharine, Alexander, and our august father of imperishable memory." "If the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable to us, then at the head of my faithful Russia I will combat, and I will perish sooner than yield." Nevertheless, later events have shown that Alexander is a prince of gentler mold, and that the temper, if not the genius, of his father has descended to his brother Constantine, who is arbitrary and arrogant, and, like Nicholas, chafes fiercely at the reverses which have thus far in the reign of Alexander afflicted the nation.

Urged by an ill-considered policy, Sardinia alone, of the Powers of the second order, has joined the Western Alliance. She has done this under no circumstances of advantage, but even with humiliating conditions appended to the compact. The Cabinet of Turin has not acquired the right to sit at the green table of Vienna and participate in the negotiations; and if peace be

concluded, Sardinia will have no representation or part in it. She cannot contribute importantly to the humiliation of Russia, but will materially weaken herself and promote Austrian sway in Italy. The Cabinet of Turin has alienated itself from the Liberals of the Peninsula and forfeited their confidence. As Mazzini said, it has made itself traitor to the future and to the emancipation of Italy. The ablest of all the circulars issued by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in connection with these events, was the declaration of war against Sardinia. Therein Sardinia was plausibly reproached with ingratitude, and smartly corrected for her breach of the customs consecrated by the law of nations.

In Vienna the efforts of diplomacy at each new conference proved abortive, nor were they at any time distinguished by that invention, foresight and force combined for which success should have been expected. The "Four Points," or guarantees, of which a harmonious interpretation by the great Powers was in vain striven for by their representatives, were—1. Abolition of the Russian protectorate in Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing the privileges granted by the Sultan under the joint guarantee of the Five Powers; 2. Free navigation of the Danube; 3. Limitation of Russia's force in the Black Sea, forbidding her preponderance; or the complete neutralization of that sea; and 4. The guarantee by the Five Powers of the privileges of Christians in Turkey. Of these, the third has ever been the most difficult. It was not to be expected that the Czar should consent to national reductions, in the shape of a diminished fleet, or the Black Sea changed into a mere mercantile lake. How should he surrender his defensive fleets and arsenals? To Russia the Black Sea is what canals and the southern waters are to England. The Euxine is the chief outlet of Russian activity. On the Euxine depend the harbors of the Sea of Azoff, and the security of Russian possessions beyond the Caucasus. As well ask England to surrender Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu—or France to give up Toulon—and to exclude from the Mediterranean the men-of-war of all nations; as well ask England to reduce her military strength in Bermuda, and limit her naval force in the West Indies. For all of these are of far less importance to England than are the shores of the Black Sea to the security and life of Russia.

It is by way of this much mooted Third Point and the memorable episode of Lord John Russell, whose uncandid position toward Count Buol and Drouyn de L'Huys compelled his resignation from the Cabinet with circumstances of disgrace, that we are enabled to arrive at some imperfect con-

clusions touching the policy of Austria. A solution of the difficult knot presented by the Third Point was proposed by Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, at a private conference in his chamber, in which it was stipulated that there should always exist a counterpoise of forces, whereby if Russia increased her naval power in the Black Sea beyond its existing dimensions, England, France, Austria and Turkey might augment theirs in proportion; and further, that there should be a treaty by which Austria, Great Britain, and France should guarantee the independence and integrity of Turkey, Russia being a party to that guaranty. This solution was cordially accepted by Lord John Russell, and by Drouyn de l'Huys, the French representative, to be by them submitted to their respective governments. Austria, on her part, pledged herself to enter into active armed alliance with France and England, in the event of the acceptance by them and rejection by Russia of her proposition. Louis Napoleon gave this proposal his assent, subject to the decision of England. Lord Palmerston and the English Cabinet rejected it, whereupon Drouyn de l'Huys refused to continue in the direction of a war which he pronounced to be no longer necessary, and resigned the Foreign Bureau. Not so, however, with the English Plenipotentiary; he retained his seat in the Cabinet, and, speaking on the motions of Messrs. Gibson and Layard, even argued explicitly that the terms proposed by Count Buol were not to be entertained; and so continued, until his previous approval and acceptance of them were exposed by Count Buol and Drouyn de l'Huys. This acceptance furnished to Austria the pretext and opportunity she desired, and which she at once embraced, of retiring with great apparent honor from her engagement. With an ingenuous candor, so well becoming her career, she exclaimed: "Here is a proposal admitted by your own representatives to afford the base of a just and honorable peace. How can you look to us for support when you reject that which your own plenipotentiaries have deemed sufficient?" From protocol to protocol, from one note to another, the diplomacy of Austria has most successfully avoided everything that could dissipate the fog in which she has involved her course. She has never risked a move or taken a step without having first tried how far it would be safe, and secured all the chances and advantages for herself. Her central position between the belligerents; her strategic attitude toward the Principalities, and after their occupation, toward Russia, and her military organization, have greatly assisted the crafty maneuvers of her diplomacy.

Each party has been unwilling to drive Austria into a corner or to tear away the veil—still in the confident expectation that at the last moment she would prove an ally to itself. Once, previous to the crossing of the Danube, the Czar put the question to Austria: "Do you wish for war or peace?" and she succeeded in eluding it by an undecided answer. Thus, as neither of the belligerents has wished to offend her, all have been obliged to be satisfied with what she might choose to hold before their eyes. It has always been a phantom constantly-escaping the grasp.

Throughout the contest, from first to last, Prussia has taken strong and decided ground for absolute neutrality—she has refused to assume an attitude hostile to Russia; she has maintained throughout that the acceptance by the Czar of the Four Points should satisfy all exigencies, and that in her view the interests of Europe in general, as well as of Germany, are guaranteed by the acceptance of the joint protectorate over the Principalities, and the free navigation of the Danube; she has never admitted the existence of any dangerous projects or schemes of Russia against Western Europe, or any desire on the part of the Czar to make war on Austria or Germany; she has steadily refused the demands of Austria for the immediate mobilization of the Federal Army; and she has formed the nucleus around which the smaller states of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Germany have gathered, to persist in the same neutral policy; she has remembered and respected the appeal of the dying Czar. Though she held no seat in the Congress, she had constant access to its records. Of all the Powers she has the most sincere desire for peace. Often appearing to have no policy at all, she has really pursued a fixed one; and thus has been forced to disregard English parliamentary insults, to detect and defeat French tricks, to be uninfluenced by Russian family ties, and to resist Austria's treacherous insinuation.

Early in the year, Louis Napoleon engaged the speculations of the world upon the possible results of a personal visit, by himself, to the Crimea. On second thought, however, he found it safer to remain at home; on the programme of its movements this martial demonstration was changed to an amiable call on the Queen of England; and the watchers for Peace looked elsewhere for signs and tokens.

The military events of the year began in April to assume an aspect of magnitude and importance in proportion with the great scale of the war. On February 17, 30,000 Russians had advanced against Eupatoria—then garrisoned with 40,000 Turks—from the north-west, and after

making an energetic reconnaissance, compelling the Turks to show their strength, and ascertaining the situation and quality of the intrenchments, judiciously retired. This movement was, at the time, magnified into a battle.

On the morning of April 9, the second bombardment of Sevastopol began. It was continued for thirteen successive days with the energy and vivacity of what the Russians themselves called an "infernal fire." About 350 guns were brought into battery, and 350,000 projectiles fired by the Allies; but each succeeding morning showed that the Russian works had been repaired by night, and presented as good a front as before. The superiority of the Allied force was clearly established, but without the production of any greater moral impression. Following some not very valuable or glorious successes on the Sea of Azoff, the Allies, on June 7, renewed their attempts upon Sevastopol—the main points of attack being the Mamelon and the White Tower. After an "infernal fire" of nearly twenty-two hours, a French column advanced against the Mamelon, while the British, in smaller force, proceeded to the parallel assault. A hot engagement resulted favorably for the attacking parties; the Russians were driven out of the works; the Allies took possession. On June 18, a similar attack was made upon the Malakoff and Redan batteries. The French attempted the former, with three heavy columns; the English directed an assault against the Redan, but too late, as the French complained, to effect a diversion in their favor. Both armies were repulsed with terrible slaughter—especially on the part of the British—and with the almost utter loss of the advantages they had gained on the 7th.

On June 28, Lord Raglan died—just in time to escape Mr. Roebuck's motion attributing to his weakness and irresolution the disasters in the Crimea—just in time to elude the imperative demand of the journals for his recall. He was succeeded by Gen. Simpson.

On August 9, Sweaborg, in the Gulf of Finland—one of Russia's strong places—indeed, scarcely inferior to Cronstadt—was bombarded by the mortar and gun boats of the Allied squadron. A conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, destroyed nearly all the magazines and store-houses of the Arsenal. No lives were lost in the fleet. Although this success was largely magnified at first, some of the London journals soon admitted that it was neither brilliant, in a true sense, nor solid. "All the work had yet to be done in the Baltic." There also appeared a letter from Admiral Napier, in which he characterized this bombardment as a failure, because it

had not succeeded in damaging the Russian sea-defences.

On August 16, the Russian forces under Liprandi attacked the Allied lines at Traktir bridge, on the Chernaya, before Sevastopol, and were signally repulsed. The fight lasted three hours, and was as obstinate and sanguinary as it was decisive. The Sardinian troops under La Marmora did good service.

In November, a sharp correspondence between Sir James Graham and Admiral Sir Charles Napier was published by the latter, with a view of vindicating his character from the charges preferred against him as the responsible author of the Baltic miscarriage.

After a year of changing fortunes and terrible calamities, the Crimean campaign reached its turning point, in September, 1855, with the final great assault on the south side of Sevastopol and the Karabelnaya suburb, and their evacuation by the Russians. On August 17, the bombardment began. That day the Russians lost 15,000 men; on the four following days, 4,000; then, in fifteen days to September 5, 9,000; and, finally, from the 5th to the 8th, 4,000—making a total of 17,500 killed and wounded during the bombardment. Then came the assault; and during this the Russians had 2,684 killed, 6,058 wounded, 1,185 captured, and 1,763 missing—total, nearly 12,000 men; so that their entire loss during the last twenty-three days of the defense of Sevastopol amounted to 30,000 men, to which we may add a loss from sickness of about 10,000 more. Such a diminution of the fighting force on one side—while on the other the losses during the bombardment were but a fifth or sixth, and in the assault not more than three fourths of these numbers—might well induce Gortchakoff to relinquish his attempt to make a second Saragossa of Sevastopol, and to defend it, street by street, house after house. The offensive power of the garrison was completely crushed, its defensive strength greatly reduced. Accordingly, he abandoned the place, retiring, sorely weakened, to the North Forts, beyond the inner harbor, where he proceeded at once to fortify himself, leaving to his enemy great moral and numerical superiority.

An Allied expedition which left the Crimea on October 6, after making a demonstration before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper, which capitulated on the 11th, not without a smart resistance. By their position at Kinburn the Allies placed in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nikolaiëff, the towns of Cherson and Berislaff, and the whole region watered by the Dnieper, Bug, and Ingour.

On September 24, a successful attack was made by an Allied force on Taman and Phanagoria. The expedition consisted of ten gun-boats.

On September 29, a spirited cavalry engagement occurred at Karghal, near Eupatoria, between a Russian corps of observation (lancers) under Gen. Korff, and some French squadrons (hussars and dragoons) under d'Allouville. The rout of the former was complete.

On the same day, the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff attacked Kars, on the upper Araxes, which they had been long threatening. The Turkish garrison of Bashibazouks and foot-irregulars, commanded by Gen. Williams, rushed upon the besiegers and ferociously massacred them. Six thousand, it is said, were left dead under the walls. At the same time, a relieving corps of Omer Pasha was on its way to Kars.

The recall of Gen. Simpson, early in November, and the appointment of Gen. Codrington to supersede him, of whose superior energy and fresher ideas the best hopes were entertained, were accepted with general satisfaction by the British army and people.

On October 15, Prince Gorchakoff, having assumed the responsibility vouchsafed to him by the Czar, proclaimed in an order of the day his reso-

lution to hold his ground in the Crimea at all hazards—at least during the Winter. About the same time he was reënforced with 22,000 superior troops, who arrived by way of Perekop with commissariat supplies for eight months.

On November 6, Omer Pasha, at the head of nearly 20,000 men, forced the river Ingour in Asia Minor at four different points in the face of a force of 15,000 Russians, who suffered a heavy loss. Omer pushed on in the direction of Kutais.

While we write, the two armies in the Crimea—altogether about 200,000 on each side—are occupied with hutting and preparing for Winter quarters; active hostilities are confined to the mere interchange of lazy shots; on both sides defensive operations are proceeding; the allied fleets are retiring from the liman of the Dnieper; Omer Pasha is diligently organizing an army for operations in Georgia; Gen. Canrobert, sent to Sweden to win over that power to the anti-Russian league, has been graciously received by the country; Sir Hamilton Seymour, famous for the "secret correspondence" which in the beginning so smartly stimulated the warlike feeling in England, has superseded Lord Westmoreland at the Court of Francis Joseph; the Czar is enforcing a new levy of 400,000 men. There is no star of peace in the sky.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

The following important facts in the history of the settlement and progress of the United States will be found interesting, and may save the readers of the Almanac as much time as they cost the compiler:

- 1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
- 1614 New-York first settled by the Dutch.
- 1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
- 1623 New-Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
- 1624 New-Jersey settled by the Dutch.
- 1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Danes.
- 1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
- 1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
- 1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
- 1651 North Carolina settled by the English.
- 1670 South Carolina settled by the Hugonots.
- 1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
- 1788 Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
- 1777 Vermont admitted into the Union.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
- 1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
- 1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- 1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
- 1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
- 1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
- 1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
- 1821 Maine admitted into the Union.
- 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
- 1836 Michigan admitted into the Union.
- 1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.

- 1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
- 1845 Texas admitted into the Union.
- 1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
- 1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
- 1850 California admitted into the Union.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East.
 Celery originated in Germany.
 The chestnut came from Italy.
 The onion originated in Egypt.
 Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
 The nettle is a native of Europe.
 The citron is a native of Greece.
 The pine is a native of America.
 Oats originated in North Africa.
 The poppy originated in the East.
 Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
 Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
 The pear and apple are from Europe.
 Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
 The sunflower was brought from Peru.
 The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
 The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
 The walnut and peach came from Persia.
 The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
 The cucumber came from the East Indies.
 The quince came from the island of Crete.
 The radish is a native of China and Japan.
 Pease are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
 The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
 Horse-radish came from the South of Europe.
 The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The following comprise all the Public Laws of general interest, enacted at the second session of the XXXIIIrd Congress:

An Act for the better preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish such additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey for the relief of wrecked vessels, and furnish such apparatus and supplies as he may think proper. Also authorizes the Secretary to appoint a keeper at each station and one superintendent of stations who shall have the powers and perform the duties of an Inspector of the Customs. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish stations at such light-houses as in his judgment he shall deem best, and the keepers of such light houses shall take charge of such boats and apparatus as may be put under their respective care, as a part of their official duties.

An Act to authorize the Issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain cases.

This act provides that in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said commissioner: *Provided*, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

An Act making Appropriations for the construction of certain Military Roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.

Appropriates \$30,000 for the construction of a military road from the Great Falls of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to intersect the military road now established leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, and \$25,000 for the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks. Also \$3,000 for the construction of a military road from Columbia City Barracks to Fort Steilacoom on Puget's Sound. The said military roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

An Act to secure the Rights of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof.

This act provides that persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and

jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Also, that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen.

An Act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Appropriates \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said territory.

An Act for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Appropriates \$30,000 for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon.

An Act authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Authorizes Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri River as they may hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

A further section of the act provides for the punishment of trespassers against the said line of telegraph.

An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Enacts that a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges

shall receive a compensation of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

§ 2. A solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interest of the United States, to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall receive a compensation of \$3,500 per annum.

§ 3. The said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses, which subpoenas shall have the same force as if issued from a district court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

§ 4. That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided, however*, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

§ 5. In taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

§ 6. That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them,

or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

§ 7. Said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report, and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than \$1,000. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of the said court.

§ 8. Said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

§ 9. The claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

§ 10. Provides for rooms in the Capitol, at Washington, for the use of said court.

§ 11. Said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be \$2,000 per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be \$1,500 per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed from office

by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers, if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest.

An Act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the United States.

Provides that the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, to take acknowledgments of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge, or other magistrate by the act approved the second day of March, 1829, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States."

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending June 18, 1856, and for other purposes.

This act appropriates for invalid pensions.....	\$514,600
Pensions to widows under acts of '44, '45.....	335,000
Pensions to half-pay widows and orphans.....	456,000
Other pensions.....	\$7,900

Total..... \$1,896,500

This act also provides that the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines or mariners who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, and who were married since the first day of January, 1800, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner and to the same extent as the widows of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, under the second section of the act of February 3, 1853.

An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President shall cause a board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

§ 2. All officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, or placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: *And provided further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters; that the number of masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

§ 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

§ 4. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September 9, 1850.

Enacts that in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government

for New-Mexico," passed September 9, 1850, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September 9, 1850, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the 13th day of September, 1851, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September 26, 1853, the sum of \$7,750,000, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

§ 2. In all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

§ 3. No payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall be then deposited with the Treasury Department.

§ 4. Before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

§ 5. Appropriates the sum of \$7,750,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

§ 6. This act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of said act, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the Legislature of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

An Act to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.

From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, \$17,500.
France and China, each \$15,000.
Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, and Mexico, each \$12,000.
Peru, \$10,000.
Chili and Turkey, each \$9,000.
Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, each \$7,500.

§ 2. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint secretaries of legation to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, \$2,500.
France and Spain, each \$2,250.
Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico, each \$2,000.
Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, each \$1,500.

§ 3. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall receive an annual compensation for his services of \$6,000; an interpreter to the mission to China, who shall receive for his services \$2,500 per annum; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, who shall receive for his services \$2,500 per annum.

§ 4. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls for the United States, to reside at the following places, who shall receive during their continuance in office an annual compensation for their services, not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and who shall not be permitted to transact, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than \$2,000, business either in their own name or through the agency of others:—

Great Britain.—London and Liverpool, each \$7,500. Glasgow and Melbourne, each \$4,000. Dundee, Belfast, Halifax, Nassau and Kingston, (Jama.) each \$2,000. Newcastle and Leeds, each \$1,500. Hong-Kong, \$3,000. Calcutta, \$3,500.

Holland.—Rotterdam, \$2,000. Amsterdam, \$1,000.

Prussia.—Aix-la Chapelle, \$2,500.

France.—Paris and Havre, \$5,000. Marseilles, \$2,500. Bordeaux, \$2,000. Lyons, La Rochelle, and Nantes, each \$1,000.

Spain.—Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (P. R.) each \$1,500. St. Jago de Cuba and St. John's, (P. R.) each \$2,000. Matanzas and Trinidad de Cuba, each \$3,000. Havana, \$6,000.

Portugal.—Lisbon and Funchal, each \$1,500.

Belgium.—Antwerp, \$2,500.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, \$2,500.

Denmark.—St. Thomas, \$4,000. Elsineur, \$1,500.

Austria.—Trieste, \$2,000. Vienna, \$1,000.

Saxony.—Leipzig, \$1,500.

Bavaria.—Munich, \$1,000.

Hanseatc and Free Cities.—Bremen and Hamburg, each \$2,000.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—Including the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, \$2,000.

Württemberg.—Stuttgart, \$1,000.

Baden.—Carlsruhe, \$1,000.

Switzerland.—Basle, Zurich, and Geneva, each \$1,500.

Sardinia.—Genoa, \$1,500.

Tuscany.—Leghorn, \$1,500.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Naples and Palermo, each \$2,000. Messina, \$1,000.

Turkish Dominions.—Constantinople, \$2,500.

Smyrna and Beirut, each \$2,000. Jerusalem, \$1,000. Alexandria, \$3,500.

Barbary States.—Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each \$2,500.

China.—Canton and Shanghai, each \$3,000. Amoy, Fouchow, and Ningpo, each \$2,500.

Japan.—Simoda, Hakodadi.

Borneo.—Brani.

Sandwich Islands.—Honolulu, \$4,000.

Haiti.—Port-au-Prince, \$2,000. City of St. Domingo, \$1,500.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, \$3,500. Acapulco, \$2,000.

Central America.—San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, each \$2,000.

New Granada.—Panama, \$3,500. Aspinwall, \$2,500.

Venezuela.—Laguayra, \$1,500.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, \$6,000. Pernambuco, \$2,000.

Argentine Republic.—Buenos Ayres, \$2,000.

Peru.—Callao, \$3,500.

Chili.—Valparaiso, \$3,000.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls and commercial agents for the United States to reside at the following places, who shall receive, during their continuance in office, an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and shall be at liberty to transact business:—

Great Britain.—Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's (N. B.), Port-au-Prince, Demerara, Sydney, Falkland Islands, Hobart Town, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, and Ceylon, each \$1,000. Gibraltar, \$750.

Russia.—Odessa, \$1,500. Galla zi, \$1,000.

France.—Martinique and Miquelon, each \$750.

Spain.—Barcelona and Manila, each \$750.

Portugal.—Macao, \$1,000. Mozambique, Fayal, and St. Jago Cape Verde, each \$750.

Hanover and Brunswick.—Hanover, \$500.

Meklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Schwerin, \$500.

Oldenburg.—Oldenburg, \$500.

Danish Dominions.—Santa Cruz, \$750.

Sweden and Norway.—Gothenburg, \$750.

Austria.—Venice, \$750.

Sardinia.—Spazza, \$750.

Greece.—Athens, \$1,000.

Taipei.—Candia and Cyprus, each \$1,000.

Ionian Islands.—Zante, \$1,000.

Africa.—Mouravia and Zanzibar, each \$1,000.

New Zealand.—Bay Islands, \$1,000.

Haiti.—Cape Haytien, \$1,000. Aux Cayes, \$500.

Mexico.—Mexico, Tampico, Matamoras, Toluca, and Mazatlan, each \$1,000. Paso del Norte, Mazatlan, and Toluca, each \$500.

Central America.—Omaha and Truxilo, \$1,000. San Jose, \$500.

New Granada.—Cartagena and Sabanillo, each \$500.

Venezuela.—Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo, each \$750.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, \$750.

Brazil.—Maracahau Island, \$750. Rio Grande, Bahia, and Para, each \$1,000.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, \$1,000.

Chili.—Talcahuano, \$1,000.

Peru.—Paita and Tumbao, each \$500.

Sandwich Islands.—Lahaina and Hilo, each \$1,000.

Navigator's Islands.—Apia, \$1,000.

Society Islands.—Pahiti, \$1,000.

Free Islands.—Lanikai, \$1,000.

Holland.—(Commercial agent,) Batavia, \$1,000. Paramaribo, Padang, St. Martin, and Curacao, each \$500.

§ 6. No envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

§ 7. The compensation of every minister plenipotentiary shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon the duties of his office.

§ 8. No minister plenipotentiary or commissioner shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days, without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that time, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

§ 9. The President shall appoint no other than citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who shall be abroad in the employment of the government at the time of their appointment, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than citizens of the United States be employed either as vice-

consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited.

§ 10. Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates in the places in which they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted.

§ 11. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall be officially notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney for the district in which the appointed consul resides, and be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissioned, as soon as he is apprised of the fact he shall sign, and transmit by the most expeditious conveyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall afterwards be undersigned by two sureties who are permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where there is a United States legation in a country to which a consul shall be appointed, application shall be made through it to the government for an exequatur; but where there is none, the application shall be made direct to the proper department.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for performing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to its drafts:—

For receiving and delivering ships' papers, half cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, or in the port in which they are located, one dollar, which shall be paid by the master of the vessel.

For every certificate, except passports—the signing and verification of which shall be free—two dollars.

§ 13. In capitals where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify passports in the absence of the United States diplomatic representative.

§ 14. No commission shall in future be charged by consuls or commercial agents for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which seamen may be entitled, who are discharged by the masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in distress, seeking relief from the consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, or sending home such seamen.

§ 15. No consul shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled

under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1803, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances under which the master and mariner have jointly applied for such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner, separate and apart from all officers of the vessel, the consul shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be so discharged; nor shall any consul discharge any mariner as aforesaid, without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above-named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: *Provided*, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required; and where any mariner, after his discharge, shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wages aforesaid, and the balance only delivered to him.

§ 16. Every consul shall keep a detailed list of all mariners discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Department.

§ 17. Every consul shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made, specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission, upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, after a separate examination of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will, in their judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States.

§ 18. If any consul, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable to the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted. And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February 28, 1803, the defence that the payment of such wages was duly remitted shall not be sustained, without the production of the certificate in such case required by this act, or, when its non-production is accounted for by the production of a certified copy thereof; and the

truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be still open to investigation.

§ 19. If, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to his discharge, under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law, as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February 28, 1803, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, except in the case mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay."

§ 20. Every consul and commercial agent, for any neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and, for any violation of the provisions of the fifteenth and nineteenth sections of this act, shall also be liable to indictment, and to a penalty in the manner provided by the eighteenth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840.

§ 21. The act of April 14, 1792, concerning consuls, &c., is hereby so amended, that if any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave special directions for the management and settlement by the consul of the personal or other property which he may die possessed of in the country where he may die, it shall be the duty of the consul, where the laws of the country permit, strictly to observe the directions so given by the deceased. Or, if such citizen so dying shall, by will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as required by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the operation of such trustee or agent, and, where the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any part of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when required by the agent or trustee, and not otherwise; he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiving therefor two dollars for each seal, which, like all other fees for consular service, including all charges for extension of protest, as also such commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by consuls and commercial agents, shall be reported to the Treasury Department, and held subject to its order.

§ 22. The following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the English language, all official

letters and notes in the order of their dates, which are written by the consul or commercial agent; a book for the entry of protests, and in which all other official consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded the list of crew, and the age, tonnage, owner or owners, name and place to which she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives. Consuls and commercial agents shall make quarterly returns to their government, specifying the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived and departed; the number of seamen, and what portion of them are protected; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced.

§ 23. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall have received his exequatur, or been provisionally recognized, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate or commercial agency, and make an inventory of the papers, and such other articles as they may contain, for which he shall pass a receipt and transmit a copy thereof to the State Department.

§ 24. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to prescribe such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and insuring proper returns, as the public interest may require.

§ 25. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to bestow the title of consul-general upon any United States consul in Asia or Africa, when, in his opinion, such title will promote the public interest.

§ 26. All acts and parts of acts, authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerk-hire and office rent be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

§ 27. Provisions of this act to take effect from and after the 30th of June next; any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to provide a more Efficient Discipline for the Navy.

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Sec. of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

§ 2. If any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, shall re-enlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to the usual pay during the said three months.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of commanders in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discretion on in favor of the faithful and obedient.

§ 4. Summary courts-martial may be ordered on petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the commander of any vessel in the

navy to which such persons belong, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial.

§ 5. That summary courts-martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipmen, and of some competent person to act as recorder. Before proceeding to trial, the members shall be sworn to render a just verdict, according to the evidence and the laws governing the navy.

After which the recorder of the court shall take an oath to keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before the court, and of the proceedings thereof.

§ 6. The commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as recorder of a summary court-martial.

§ 7. All testimony shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation.

Summary courts-martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any one of the following punishments, viz:—

First. Discharge from the service with bad conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country. *Second.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days. *Third.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days. *Fourth.* Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days. *Fifth.* Confinement not exceeding two months. *Sixth.* Reduction to next inferior rating. *Seventh.* Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station. *Eighth.* Extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments.

§ 8. No sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court; who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. The commanding officer shall remit any part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court-martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced.

§ 9. The proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with conciseness and precision, and shall be transmitted to the Navy Department.

§ 10. Any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial, may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

§ 11. Any person who shall entice any seaman from the naval service to desert, or who shall conceal any deserter, and refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer shall, upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain Cases.

Enacts, that the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or dis-

trict court in the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

§ 2. Where letters rogatory shall have been addressed, from any port of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to appear and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

An Act to amend "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th June, 1854, and approved August 5th, 1854.

Enacts, that from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, June 1854, shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to refund all duties on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported into the United States, after the 11th of Sept., 1854, the date of the promulgation of the treaty aforesaid, on proof that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of North America.

§ 2. From and after the date when the said treaty shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to refund such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles so imported were the products of Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, as the case may be, and imported therefrom into the United States, and that the duties were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorized and required to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States, free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Enacts, that the President cause patents to be issued, as soon as practicable, to the purchasers

or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash or with land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the 2d sec. of the act of Sept. 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State may have disposed of any tract of said land, prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the preemption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract of land, until such State shall release its claim thereto: *And provided, further*, That if such State shall not, within ninety days from the passage of this act, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

§ 2. That upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at \$1.25 per acre, or less, and patents shall be issued therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of the army.....	\$2,600,800
Pay and supplies for Texas Volunteers.....	137,750
Commutation of Officers' subsistence.....	628,168
" forage.....	104,832
For subsistence in kind.....	1,381,000
" clothing for the army.....	554,875
Supplies of Quartermaster's Department.....	\$94,400
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Dep.....	575,368
Constructing barracks, &c.....	490,458
Mileage and transportation of officers.....	10,000
Transportation of army, &c.....	1,201,000
For purchase of horses.....	200,000
" armament of fortifications.....	125,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	1,000,000
Current expenses of ordnance service.....	100,000
Manufacture of arms.....	25,000
Capital extension.....	325,000
Miscellaneous items.....	50,813
For the four new regiments.....	2,500,000

Total appropriations.....\$12,688,146

This act provides that the annual distribution of arms to the several States for the arming of the militia, shall be hereafter made according to the number of their senators and representatives in Congress, respectively: *Provided*, That the Sec. of War shall first equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed and now in possession of the several States, so that each State which has received less than its

pro rata share, shall receive a number sufficient to make an equal pro rata proportion for all the States, according to the present representation in Congress.

The act further provides that there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, organized as in the existing force; and there shall be appointed by the President and Senate one brigadier-general, and that the officers and men authorized by this act shall be entitled to the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repair of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the 30th June, 1856.

Appropriates as follows:—

For Fort Delaware.....	\$150,000
" " Carroll, Baltimore.....	100,000
" " Taylor, Keokuk.....	150,000
" " Jefferson, Fort.....	150,000
" " Point, San Francisco.....	300,000
" " Fortifying Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	200,000
" " Sundry other fort., &c.....	66,000

Total appropriations.....\$1,117,000

An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.

Enacts, that the sum of \$50,000 be appropriated for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas River as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes; and the further sum of \$50,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains.

An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rules of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

Enacts, that in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

§ 2. Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine from \$10 to \$500, for any postmaster or other person to sell postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, for more than the sum indicated upon the face of such stamp. This act to take effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

§ 3. For the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

Mileage and compensation of Senators.....	\$195,719
Pay of officers of the Senate.....	70,384
Contingent expenses of the Senate.....	19,300
Pay and mileage of members of the House.....	69,936
Contingent expenses of House of Rep's.....	310,330
Papers and printing 1st Session 34th Cong.....	2,1318
Pay of the President.....	25,000
Expenses of State Department.....	119,119
Treasury Department.....	719,654
Continuation of Treasury building.....	300,000
Expenses of Interior Department.....	484,731
Surveyors General and clerks.....	175,220
Expenses of War Department.....	119,090
Navy Department.....	103,664
Post Office Department.....	1,035,22
Continuation of Post Office building.....	300,000
Printing for Executive Departments.....	146,500
Expenses of U. S. Mint.....	5,1300
Territories.....	249,100
Judiciary.....	1,047,117
Independent Treasury.....	154,240
Const Survey.....	443,000
Light House Department.....	1,058,85
Constructing Light Houses.....	230,000
Deficiencies in P. O. Department.....	1,061,8
For building Custom Houses.....	58,000
Inter-course with foreign nations.....	933,889
Expenses of collecting Land revenue.....	49,300
Survey of the Public Lands.....	625,91
Continuing Washington Aqueduct.....	250,000
Miscellaneous items.....	860,461
Deficiencies in appropriation for 1855.....	1,25,116
Fulfilling Indian Treaties.....	663,891
Building Custom Houses, &c.....	68,095
Total appropriations.....	\$15,532,900

This act increases the annual pay of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United

States from \$5,000 to \$6,500, and the Associate Justices from \$4,500 to \$6,000; and authorizes the appointment of four principal and four assistant examiners in the Patent Office.

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for the pay of seamen.....	\$3,515,111
Pay of Superint's, Naval Constructors, &c.....	124,480
Provisions for petty officers and seamen.....	685,200
Increase and equipment of the Navy.....	2,799,500
Construction of Steam Frigates.....	3,000,000
Stevens' War Steamer.....	250,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.....	540,000
Contingent expenses.....	842,048
Construction of works, &c., at various Navy Yards.....	2,475,938
Pay, provisions and clothing of mariners.....	419,433
Transportation of mails between New-York and Liverpool.....	819,500
Other Ocean Mail transportation.....	1,159,100
To supply deficiencies, &c.....	1,530,859
Miscellaneous items.....	337,482
Total expenditures.....	\$18,499,651

An Act extending Right of Way through the Public Lands.

Provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads, and Macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August 4, 1852, is hereby extended to all the public lands in the territories of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for transportation of mails.....	\$5,987,016
Compensation to Postmasters.....	2,150,000
Clerks in Post Offices.....	675,000
Various other items.....	708,531
Total appropriations.....	\$9,520,557

An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates to the Sioux of Mississippi.....	\$205,800
to the Shawnees.....	105,000
For removing California Indians.....	150,000
Payments to various tribes.....	1,694,597
Total expenditures.....	\$2,154,707

An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Enacts, that each of the surviving officers and soldiers, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer and man engaged in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for 160 acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or

warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority, in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

§ 2. In case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to any such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And Provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time that this act shall take effect.

§ 3. In no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

§ 4. Said certificates or warrants may be assigned.

§ 5. No warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

§ 6. The registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

§ 7. The provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

§§ 8, 9, 10, and 11. The officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and it shall embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack, against the confederated savages of the South; also the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country; also those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812-15.

An Act to amend an Act approved the 4th of August, 1854, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Prices of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators."

Enacts, that the act approved 4th August, 1854, "To graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," shall be so construed that the affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, according to such forms, and pursuant to such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act for carrying into Effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, of the 5th of February, 1855.

Appropriates the sum of \$277,102.88, the amount awarded by the commission to British subjects, to be paid to the duly authorized agent of her Britannic Majesty's government.

An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Enacts, that no master of any vessel shall take on board at any foreign port other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, more passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks, or platforms, and in the deck house, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board at any port, within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign place other than foreign contiguous territory, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable in the sum of \$50 for each extra passenger so taken on board. He may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo should be stored in any of the places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the water, capable of being cleaned in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space

allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers or inclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separated therefrom by a partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and, when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is even and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

§ 2. No such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof, and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths, of twice the above width, may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than by two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

§ 3. All vessels having sufficient capacity or space, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combing of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry 150 passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

§ 4. Every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than 100 such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a

receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: If the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of 200 such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 5. Every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every 200 passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

§ 6. All vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port of departure, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 20 lbs. of good navy bread, 15 lbs. of rice, 15 lbs. of oatmeal, 10 lbs. of wheat flour, 15 lbs. of peas and beans, 20 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 lbs. of salted pork, and 10 lbs. of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured of good quality and on reasonable terms, 1 lb. of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of 5 lbs. of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of \$3 for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such vessel

shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

§ 7. The captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleaned; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

§ 8. The master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, or with ventilators, or with canbooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in this act, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$200 for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, its provisions, and \$50 for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from whence she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, whenever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

§ 9. The collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive or depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as a *prima facie* evidence thereof.

§ 10. The provisions, requisitions, penalties, and fines of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby embodied and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in

part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels, and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1852, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner, and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

§ 11. The vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

§ 12. The master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, or at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district, a list of all the passengers taken on board of the said vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list the said master shall designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list shall be sworn to by the said master; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

§ 13. Each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

§ 14. In case there shall have occurred on board any vessel arriving at any port within the United States, any death or deaths among the passengers (other than cabin passengers), the master, or owner, or consignee of such

vessel shall pay to the collector the sum of \$10 for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of \$50, in addition to such sum of \$10, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

§ 15. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

§ 16. Subjects the vessels employed by the American and State Colonization Societies to the provisions of this act.

§ 17. The collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

§ 18. This act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval. The Secretary of State shall give due notice, in the ports of Europe and elsewhere, of this act.

§ 19. From and after the time that this act

shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the act of March 2, 1819, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels;" the act of 22d February, 1847, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 2d March, 1847, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of 31st January, 1848, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the 22d February and 2d of March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 17th May, 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

A Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the Title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet, for Eminent Services.

Resolved, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—On the 16th day of March, 1855, President Pierce issued his Proclamation declaring that the British Parliament and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, had passed laws on their part to give full effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, (see Almanac for 1855,) and that therefore from the date above, Flour and Grain, Animals, Fruits, Fish, Timber, Lumber, Stone, Tar, Turpentine, Plants, Hemp, Flax, and all other articles enumerated in said Treaty, being the growth and produce of said Provinces, shall be admitted into the Ports of the United States free of duty, so long as said Treaty shall remain in force.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

MEN are often measured by weight of intellect or character, which is very diversified, but not more than the weights and measures of men in different regions, by which they measure merchandise and produce to one another. For instance, a **BARREL MEASURE**. What is it? This it is, when selling the following articles:

Cider and other liquids, 30 gallons. Rice, 600 lbs. Flour, 196 lbs. Powder, 25 lbs. Corn, as hought and sold in Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., 5 bushels of shelled corn. As hought and sold at New-Orleans, a flour barrel full of ears. Potatoes, as sold in New-York, a barrel contains 2½ bushels. Pork, a barrel is 200 lbs., distinguished in quality by "clear," "mess," "prime." A barrel of beef is the same weight.

A barrel of salt, in one place, is 280 lbs., and in another "five bushels," though in measuring the bushel, cubic inches are not resorted to, but pounds, arbitrarily calling a bushel of salt 56 lbs. in one place, and 50 lbs. in another.

A BUSHEL MEASURE.—The legal bushel of America is the old Winchester measure of 2,150.42 cubic inches. The imperial bushel of England is 2,213.142 cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

Although we are all the time talking about the price of grain, &c., by the bushel, we sell by weight as follows:

Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover seed, 60 lbs. Corn, rye, flax seed, and onions, 56 lbs. Corn on the cob, 70 lbs. Buckwheat, 52 lbs. Barley, 48 lbs. Hemp seed, 44 lbs. Timothy seed, 45 lbs. Castor beans, 46 lbs. Oats, 35 lbs. Bran, 20 lbs. Blue grass seed, 14 lbs. Salt: the real weight of coarse salt is 85 lbs. Dried apples, 24 lbs. Dried peaches, 33 lbs. according to some rules, but others are 22 lbs. for a bushel, while in Indiana, dried apples and peaches are sold by the heaping bushel. So are potatoes, turnips, onions, apples, &c., and in some sections oats are heaped. A bushel of corn in the ear is three heaped half bushels, or four even full.

In Tennessee, a hundred ears of corn is sometimes counted as a bushel. At Chester, England, a bushel is 32 gallons; at Carlisle, 24 gallons; at Penrith, 16 gallons; at Abbinghton, 9 gallons.

A hoop 18½ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A box 12 inches square, 7 and 7 1-32 deep, will hold half a bushel. A heaping bushel is 2,815 cubic inches.

A GALLON MEASURE.—An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stands at 30. This is 277.274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and "beer measure" 282 inches.

The question, if asked: "What is a gallon

measure?" can only be answered by measuring the man who is buying or selling.

LAND MEASURE.—An English imperial acre is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square 13 rods upon each side is commonly counted an acre; it is nine rods over measure. A square 22 yards upon each side is one tenth of an acre.

The following gives the comparative size in square yards of acres in different countries:

English acre, 4,840 square yards; Scotch, 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzic, 6,650; France, (hectare,) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen,) 8,068.

This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries. Our land measure is that of England.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square.

A section, 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	NW 1/4
7	8	9	10	11	SW 1/4
15	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which are named by the cardinal points as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

A MILE MEASURE.—A standard English mile, which is the measure that we use, is 5,280 feet in length, 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A strip one rod wide and one mile long, is two acres. By this it is easy to calculate the quantity of land taken up by roads, and also how much is wasted by fences.

The following table shows the length of miles in different countries, compared with the English mile:

Scottish (ancient).....	1 m. 224 yds.
Irish (ancient).....	1 480
German (short).....	3 1,570
German (long).....	5 1,826
Hanoverian.....	6 999
Tuscan.....	1 43
Russian.....	4 1,197
Danish.....	4 1,204
Dantzic.....	4 1,435
Hungarian.....	5 813
Swiss.....	5 353
Swedish.....	6 1,140
Arabian.....	1 830
Roman, (modern,) 132 yards less than the English mile.	

A LEAGUE MEASURE.

English league.....	3 m.
French league.....	3
French posting league.....	2 743 yds.
Spanish judicial league.....	2 1,115
Spanish common league.....	5 376
Portugal league.....	3 1,480
Flanders league.....	3 1,584

OTHER MEASURES.

Russian werst.....	1167 yds.
Turkish bein.....	1 m. 66
Persian parasang.....	3 806

"A Sabbath day's journey," 1,155 yards; which is 18 yards less than two thirds of a mile.

"A day's journey," 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"A reed," 10 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"A palm," 3 inches.

"A fathom," 6 feet.

A Greek foot is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A Hebrew foot is 1.212 of an English foot.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A great cubit is 11 feet.

An Egyptian cubit is 21.888 inches.

A span is 10.944 inches.

BOARD MEASURE.—Boards are sold by superficial measure, at so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one fourth to the price for each quarter inch thickness over an inch.

GRAIN MEASURE IN BULK.—Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the height, and divide by 2,150, and you have the contents in bushels.

If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn, or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches and divide by 2,818.

A TON WEIGHT.—In this city, a tun is 2,000 lbs. In most places, a tun of hay, &c., is 2,240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the tun, by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs. per cwt.

A tun of round timber is 40 cubic feet; of square timber, 54 cubic feet.

"A quarter" of corn or other grain sold by the bushel, is eight imperial bushels, or a quarter of a tun.

A TON of liquid measure is 252 gallons.

BUTTER is sold avoirdupois weight, which compares with Troy weight as 144 to 175; the Troy pound being that much the lightest. But 175 Troy ounces equal 192 of avoirdupois.

A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; a tub of butter is 64 lbs.

The KILOGRAMME of France is 1,000 grammes, and equal to 2 lbs. 2 oz. 4 grs. avoirdupois.

A BALE of COTTON, in Egypt, is 90 lbs.; in America, a commercial bale is 400 lbs.; though put up to vary from 280 to 720 in different localities.

A bale or bag of Sea Island cotton is 300 lbs. WOOL.—In England, wool is sold by the sack or boll, of 22 stone, which, at 14 lbs. the stone, is 308 lbs.

A pack of wool is 17 stone, 2 lbs., which is rated as a pack load for a horse. It is 240 lbs. A tod of wool is 2 stone of 14 lbs. A wey of wool is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tods. Two weys, a sack. A clove of wool is half a stone.

The STONE WEIGHT, so often spoken of in English measures, is 14 lbs. when weighing wool, feathers, hay, &c., but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, &c., is only 8 lbs.

HAY.—In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 lbs. of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs. A load of hay is 36 trusses.

In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a tun of hay is either 2,000 lbs. or 2,240, according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a tun.

A LAST is an English measure of various articles.

A last of soap, ashes, herrings, and some similar things, is 12 barrels.

A last of corn is 10 quarters.

A last of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

A last of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs.

A last of wool, 12 sacks.

A SCOTCH PINT contains 105 cubic inches, and is equal to 4 English pints. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch pints is a FARLOT of wheat.

COAL.—A chaldron is 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or by measure, 36 heaped bushels. A heaped bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 lbs., making 2,830 lbs. to the chaldron.

WOOD.—A cord of wood is 128 solid feet, in this country and England. In France it is 576 feet. We cord wood 4 feet long, in piles 4 feet by 8.

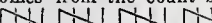
In New-Orleans, wood is retailed by the pound, and to a limited extent here. It is also sold by the barrel. A load of wood in New-York is 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or one third of a cord.

Wood is sold in England by the stack, skid, quintal, billet, and bundle.

A STACK is 108 solid feet, and usually piled 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide.

A QUINTAL of wood is 100 lbs.

A SKID is a round bundle of sticks, 4 feet long. A one notch skid girls 16 inches. A two notch skid 23 inches. A three notch skid 28 inches. A four notch skid 33 inches. A five notch skid 38 inches.

A BILLET of wood is a bundle of sticks 3 feet long, and girls 7, 10 or 14 inches, and these bundles sell by the score or hundred. A score is 20, and comes from the count by tally, or marks, thus:  1 score.

FAGGOTS or WOOD are bundles of brush 3 feet long, 2 feet round. A load of faggots is 50 bundles.

All wood should be sold by the pound.

A PERCH OF STONE is 25 cubic feet in a pile, or

22 feet in a wall. Three pecks of lime and two thirds of a one horse cart load of sand are used to a perch of stone.

A CUBIC FOOT WEIGHT.

Sand or loose	Lead,	709 lbs.
[earth, 95 lbs.	Silver,	654
Compact earth, 124	Gold,	1,203
Strong clay, 127	Platina,	1,218
Pure clay, 135	Glass,	180
Stones and clay, 160	Water,	62
Stone masonry, 205	Tallow,	59
Brick, 125	Oak timber,	73
Cast iron, 450	Mahogany,	66
Steel, 439	Cork,	15
Copper, 456	Air,	0.0753

In the above weights, fractions are discarded.
Half rotted stable manure..... 56 lbs.
If coarse or partly dry..... 48

A load of manure is 36 cubic feet, and will average 2,016 lbs. of the first, and 1,723 lbs. of the second. Eight loads, of 2,016 lbs., will give 103 lbs. to the rod; and less than 2½ to the square foot. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

Every farm wagon or cart should have the cubic feet and hushel contents graven upon the bed before it leaves the maker's hands. A cubic yard is 27 cubic feet; and a cubic foot is 1,728 inches; a cubic cord is 128 cubic feet.

The most convenient system of weights and measures in the world is that of France, because all the divisions are by decimals. Thus their

measures of weights are as follows, with the equivalent in Troy grains:

	Grammes.	Grains.
Miligramme.....	001	01534
Centigramme.....	01	15434
Décigramme.....	1	15434
Gramme.....	1	15.434
Decigramme.....	10	154.34
Hectogramme.....	100	1543.4
Kilogramme.....	1000	15434
Myriagramme.....	10000	154340

The liquid measure, solid measure, superficial measure, linear measure, in France, are all equally simplified. The mètre is 1; the hectomètre 100; the kilomètre 1,000; the myriamètre 10,000 mètres. All the divisions and multiples of the units of all measures are decimal.

If that happy time should ever come when this country is governed by measures instead of men, or the sectional interest of this or that party, we may be able to have a national system of weights and measures, founded upon reason, and adapted to the understanding and universal wants of the people, who are now tied to the absurd rule of that old English measure, three harley corns make one inch; 12 inches 1 foot; 3 feet 1 yard; 5½ yards 1 rod; or the still more ridiculous measure of weights based upon the supposition that 7,000 grains of harley would weigh a pound by one rule, and 5,760 grains by another rule, with the multiples and divisions more ridiculous than anything else in the world, except the multiplication and divisions of political parties in America.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

HEALTH as well as appetite requires variety. Breadstuffs, notwithstanding the high price of bread and flour, are the cheapest of all human food.

The following are the retail prices of some of the principal articles of food in New-York (Oct. 1855:)

Flour, per bbl., 12.00.....	per lb. 6½c.
Sago,.....	" a c.
Farina,.....	" 12 a 15c.
Bread,.....	" 6½c.
Corn meal, cwt., 2.75 a 3.00.	" 3½c.
Buckwheat, cwt., 3.00 a 3.50.	" 3½ a 4c.
Barley meal, per cwt., 3.00..	" 3½ a 4c.
Oat meal, cwt., 4.00 a 4.50..	" 5 a 6½c.
Rye flour, per bbl., 7.00.....	" 4 a 4½c.
Hominy, per cwt., 4.00.....	" 5c.
Cracked wheat, per cwt., —	" 6c.
Split peas, per bush., 2.25..	" 4½c.
Whole peas, per bush., 2.50.	" 5c.
White beans, per bush., —	" 4½ a 5c.
Dried sweet corn, bush., 4.50	" 10 a 12½s.
Rice, per cwt., 5.00.....	" 6 a 7c.

Potatoes per bbl., \$1.50 a 1.75; per hushel, 75 cents; per lb., 1½ cents.

Maccaroni and vermicelli, 11 a 12 cents per lb. Sugar, 8 to 11 cents per lb.

Butter, per lb., avge., 25c. Cheese, 12 a 14c. Apples, per bbl., \$2 a 3.50; per bush., \$1 avge.

All kinds of meat, salt and fresh, and all sorts of fish, avge., 12½c. a lb., to the buyer of small qts.

Eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen, which is

about 18 cents per lb. A dozen eggs, average size, will weigh one pound six ounces.

Turnips, per bush., 25c.; carrots, 50c.; beets, 50c.; onions 75c.; cabbage about 2c. a pound.

Dried Fruits, per lb.—Apples, 7 a 8c.; pears, 15 a 20c.; plums, 8 a 14c.; cherries, 15 a 20c.; peaches, 15 a 18c.; raisins, 8 a 12½c.

The following is the proportion of nutritious matter and water in 100 lbs. of each of the following substances:

Substances.	Lbs. nut. mat.	Lbs. water.	Substances.	Lbs. nut. mat.	Lbs. water.
Wheat flour.....	90	10	Beets.....	15	85
Corn Meal.....	91	9	Strawberries..	10	90
Rice.....	86	14	Pears.....	16	84
Barley Meal.....	83	12	Apples.....	16	84
Rye Flour.....	79	21	Cherries.....	25	75
Oatmeal.....	75	25	Plums.....	29	71
Potatoes.....	22½	77½	Apricots.....	26	74
White Beans.....	95	5	Peaches.....	20	80
Carrots.....	10	90	Grapes.....	27	73
Turnips.....	4½	95½	Melons.....	3	97
Cabbage.....	7½	92½	Cucumbers.....	2½	97½

Meats generally are about three-fourths water, and milk, as it comes from the cow, over ninety per cent. How is it as it comes from the milkmen?

It is true that this chemical analysis does not give us the exact comparative value of food, but with that and the prices of the various articles it cannot be a hard matter to determine what is the cheapest or most economical kind of food for us to use.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1855. PRESIDENT, 1852.
Rep. Dem. Whig. Whig. Dem. F. S.
Morrell. Wells. Read. Scott. P'ce. Hale.

Counties.					
Androscoggin.....	2859	2479	361...	New Co.	
Aroostook.....	601	1247	240...	724	787
Cumberland.....	6354	6572	1023...	4471	6504
Franklin.....	1953	1935	192...	997	1310
Hancock.....	2929	2062	304...	1809	2619
Kennebec.....	5202	3921	1754...	4489	2703
Lincoln.....	3748	3444	1644...	5224	5168
Oxford.....	3427	4074	166...	1560	4049
Penobscot.....	5860	4961	1440...	3132	4513
Piscataquis.....	1420	1276	227...	693	851
Sagadahoc.....	2208	1136	512...	New Co.	
Somerset.....	2800	2798	1522...	2394	2019
Waldo.....	3945	3927	484...	1379	3126
Washington.....	2776	2711	262...	2278	2690
York.....	5406	5830	514...	3393	5270

Total.....51488 48373 10645. 32543 41609 8030
Morrell over Wells, 3115; Pierce over Scott, 9066.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 20; Whigs, 9.
HOUSE—Republicans, 61; Democrats, 68; Whigs, 22.
The Democrats and Whigs were elected by coalition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1855. PRESIDENT, 1852.
K. N. Dem. Whig. F. S. Whig. Dem. F. S.
K. N. Dem. Whig. F. S. Whig. Dem. F. S.

Counties.					
Belknap.....	1414	1573	134	40...	737
Carroll.....	1788	2094	252	54...	1825
Chester.....	3484	1889	215	76...	2063
Coos.....	1071	1189	46	21...	376
Grafton.....	4140	3809	576	196...	2043
Hillsboro'.....	6583	4406	527	200...	2985
Merrimack.....	4255	4186	454	242...	1637
Rockingham.....	4923	4166	695	191...	2506
Strafford.....	3071	2048	319	98...	2003
Sullivan.....	2054	1696	218	118...	1316

Total.....32783 27056 3436 1236. 16147 29997 6695
Metcalfe over Baker, 5727; Pierce over Scott, 13,850.

LEGISLATURE largely Republican and K. N.

CONGRESS.

Dists.	K. N.	Dem.	May.
I. James Pike.....	12,611	G. W. Kittredge,	9750, 2861
II. M'ason W. Tappan.....	12,129	G. W. Morrison,	8650, 3479
III. Aaron H. Cragin.....	12,126	W. P. Wheeler,	8640, 3486

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1855. PRESIDENT, 1852.
Rep. K. N. Dem. Whig. Whig. Dem. F. S.
R. C. H. G. dner. B'ch. Walley. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Counties.					
Barnstable.....	523	1253	588	542...	1379
Berkshire.....	2114	2230	2156	95...	3579
Bristol.....	2513	4981	1903	448...	3827
Dukes.....	79	176	63	51...	250
Essex.....	4385	7263	3884	1902...	6539
Franklin.....	2171	638	1503	362...	2552
Hampden.....	1979	2643	2983	143...	3445
Hampshire.....	2761	1739	836	200...	3300
Middlesex.....	5203	9057	6400	2616...	8750
Nantucket.....	61	190	102	263...	329
Norfolk.....	2292	5262	2559	2654...	3589
Plymouth.....	2562	3307	1464	1220...	2993
Suffolk.....	2348	6010	4592	2631...	4868
Worcester.....	7530	6625	5892	1327...	7283

Total -- 36521 51674 34920 14544-52683 44569 25093
Gardner over Rockwell, 15,153; Scott over Pierce, 8114.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Repub., 9; K. N., 29; Dem., 2.
HOUSE—Rep. 80; K. N. 152; Dem. 30; Whigs & c. 58.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1855. PRESIDENT, 1852.
Rep. Dem. K. N. Whig. Dem. F. S.
Royce. Clark. Slade. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Counties.					
Addison.....	2437	398	12...	2041	378
Bennington.....	1315	892	543...	1388	1150
Caledonia.....	1323	1331	766...	1673	1480
Crittenden.....	2397	784	4...	1672	803
Essex.....	454	369	14...	467	382
Franklin.....	2114	1123	19...	1675	1211
Grand Isle.....	290	218	0...	295	186
Lamoille.....	1073	576	37...	393	462
Orange.....	2122	2069	639...	1799	1555
Orleans.....	1628	618	263...	1199	859
Rutland.....	2981	819	231...	2758	938
Washington.....	2942	1513	9...	1402	1231
Windham.....	2511	975	399...	2053	881
Windsor.....	2443	1278	697...	3358	1528

Total.....36030 12963 3631..22173 13044 8621
Royce over Clark, 13,067; Scott over Pierce, 9129.
LEGISLATURE Republican in both branches.

CONNECTICUT.

CONG. GOVERNOR, 1855. PRES., 1852.
K. N. Dem. K. N. Dem. Whig. Whig. Dem. F. S.
I. Clark. Pratt. M'n'r. Ing'm. Dut'n. Sc't. P'ce. Hale.

Dists.					
Hartford.....	6462	6293	5580	6141	1311
Tolland.....	2057	1559	1820	1531	325
Total.....	8519	7852	7400	7672	1636

Dists.					
Middlesex.....	3052	2077	2373	2144	719
N. Haven.....	6824	5841	4946	5851	2046
Total.....	9876	7918	7319	7995	2765

Dists.					
N. London.....	5118	2483	4531	2467	723
Windham.....	2937	1394	2509	1406	632
Total.....	8055	3877	7040	3873	1255

Dists.					
Fairfield.....	4606	3150	3139	4671	1944
Litchfield.....	5095	4552	3130	3079	1562
Total.....	9701	7702	6269	7750	3506

Dists.					
GRAND TOTAL.....	Miner,	28,023;	Ingham,	27,290;	Dutton,
	9162	Scott,	30,359;	Pierce,	33,249;
	3160.	Miner over Ingham,	738;	Pierce over Scott,	2890.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Notbings, 17; Democrats, 4.
HOUSE—K. Nothings, 135; Democrats, 66; Whigs, 26.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1855. PRESIDENT, 1852.
K. N. Dem. Whig. Dem. F. S.
Hoppin. Potter. Scat. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Counties.					
Bristol.....	713	105	0...	628	367
Kent.....	1065	149	0...	839	748
Newport.....	1470	342	31...	1249	1005
Providence.....	6166	1900	68...	3888	5529
Washington.....	1703	185	0...	1022	1086

Total.....11,117 2681 99...7626 8735 644
Hoppin over Potter, 8436; Pierce over Scott, 1109.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Notbings, 30; Democrats, 2.
HOUSE—Know-Notbings, 69; Democrats, 3.

CONGRESS.

Dists.					
I. Durfee, K. N.,	6283;	Davis, Dem.,	1937;	scat.	584.
II. Thurston, K. N.,	4484;	scattering,	594.		

NEW-YORK.

	SECRETARY OF STATE, 1855				GOVERNOR, 1854.				PRESIDENT, 1852			
	Rep. King.	K. N. Headley.	Soft. Hatch.	Hard. Ward.	Fulton. Clark.	K. N. Ullman.	Soft. Seymour.	Hard. Bronson.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	P. B. Hale.	
Albany.....	2677	6135	5136	782.....	3993	4776	5428	849.....	7246	8363	133	
Allegany.....	2962	1429	1513	295.....	2498	2620	1729	244.....	3670	4009	678	
Broome.....	2482	929		1765.....	2434	1170	731	1370.....	2574	3064	347	
Cattaraugus.....	2815	2012	635	352.....	1815	3243	1002	244.....	3687	3493	561	
Cayuga.....	3844	3076	1120	175.....	3807	2459	2303	325.....	4533	4550	916	
Chautauque.....	3420	3564	738	406.....	2709	4519	1341	377.....	5612	3703	1146	
Chemung.....	351	1092	1721	26.....	1067	1613	1467	98.....	2326	3189	339	
Chemango.....	3127	2276	575	961.....	3632	801	1940	1050.....	3880	4481	303	
Columbia.....	2118	2173	1660	834.....	2444	1582	2381	994.....	4142	4455	7	
Cortland.....	2153	1541	391	281.....	2401	88	1627	327.....	2328	2064	655	
Clinton.....	876	1576	1687	48.....	1857	597	1440	373.....	2356	2812	245	
Delaware.....	2170	2102	1531	162.....	2772	558	2828	326.....	3289	4052	339	
Dutchess.....	3493	2098	1756	1635.....	3411	1849	3150	724.....	5495	5600	33	
Erie.....	3018	5493	6778	171.....	2119	7712	5252	442.....	5023	7033	510	
Essex.....	1096	1928	308	395.....	2084	493	1063	308.....	2756	1973	174	
Franklin.....	177	1831	1214	169.....	1557	179	1481	244.....	1747	2074	130	
Fulton.....	1279	1089	1170	154.....	1803	442	1378	231.....	2171	2070	115	
Genesee.....	2082	1570	365	322.....	1571	2360	695	453.....	3353	2166	313	
Greene.....	1081	2167	1260	346.....	1385	1760	1707	272.....	2803	3242	16	
Hamilton.....	with Fulton Co.			92.....	119	0	248	94.....	125	342	0	
Herkimer.....	2387	2024	1735	20.....	2515	571	3113	142.....	2679	4220	555	
Jefferson.....	4097	1090	2932	733.....	4051	1796	3758	574.....	5656	6279	757	
Kings.....	3123	7113	1277	9143.....	5287	6993	8905	1400.....	8487	10621	66	
Lewis.....	1638	318	1426	21.....	1549	151	1587	131.....	1727	2535	303	
Livingston.....	2199	2704	635	129.....	1959	2672	1126	464.....	4096	3055	308	
Madison.....	3126	1575	1284	446.....	3433	277	3123	457.....	3379	3485	1584	
Monroe.....	4695	3522	2452	832.....	4044	3516	3332	952.....	7467	6314	775	
Montgomery.....	2115	2058	893	182.....	2255	475	2052	631.....	2995	3373	40	
New-York.....	6678	20357	12863	16149.....	12233	16588	26780	4766.....	23115	34226	206	
Niagara.....	2498	2247	835	255.....	2346	1882	1118	570.....	3413	2862	1056	
Oneida.....	6313	1555	5264	804.....	7521	1058	7870	621.....	7831	8636	1033	
Onondaga.....	4475	3479	3028	392.....	4740	3054	4558	480.....	6097	6415	1701	
Orange.....	2575	1806	560	2855.....	2775	2187	1343	1790.....	4221	6171	16	
Ontario.....	2426	2744	454	682.....	2431	3148	1280	383.....	4402	3347	547	
Orleans.....	1731	1321	494	84.....	1533	1985	626	276.....	2586	2267	605	
Oswego.....	3555	2413	1893	460.....	4882	1335	3475	475.....	4375	4973	2148	
Otsego.....	2872	1935	2540	533.....	3039	652	5061	611.....	4454	5486	643	
Ptarmigan.....	339	671	217	544.....	554	638	617	83.....	826	1521	0	
Queens.....	884	1461	430	1726.....	1375	1294	1676	449.....	2208	2899	12	
Rensselaer.....	2099	5350	2789	654.....	3741	3077	3804	480.....	6185	6563	218	
Richmond.....	394	782	337	663.....	585	566	775	140.....	1147	1324	30	
Rockland.....	206	982	62	817.....	565	789	581	278.....	733	1785	0	
Saratoga.....	2630	2671	1134	1158.....	3327	1733	2395	733.....	4498	4291	71	
Schenectady.....	992	1534	302	209.....	1222	525	753	525.....	1654	1900	0	
Schuyler.....	1197	780	567	303.....	1582	401	1367	110.....				
Schoharie.....	1508	1606	446	2007.....	1833	1138	1712	1481.....	2958	2846	18	
Seneca.....	1148	1235	1055	42.....	1143	1493	1201	220.....	2213	2511	200	
St. Lawrence.....	4723	2167	1559	160.....	4402	3947	3071	286.....	4570	5583	1386	
Suffolk.....	1104	1128	1141	443.....	1307	2040	1428	235.....	1917	3306	0	
Sullivan.....	763	2223	905	556.....	1061	566	1028	797.....	2064	2681	44	
Steuben.....	2460	3400	1757	602.....	2082	5001	2478	450.....	5226	6880	345	
Tioga.....	1919	440	1520	420.....	1622	1019	1626	292.....	2234	2815	197	
Tompkins.....	1956	2163	474	173.....	2347	1406	1482	461.....	3410	3472	862	
Ulster.....	1258	5096	2197	568.....	2551	2472	2733	505.....	5153	5916	26	
Warren.....	666	1513	194	747.....	685	1408	425	543.....	1174	1713	119	
Washington.....	2585	3715	640	79.....	3199	2025	1272	415.....	4230	3174	451	
Wayne.....	3315	2388	1408	257.....	3067	1516	2084	435.....	4033	4050	941	
Wyoming.....	2291	868	515	1066.....	2100	981	1242	546.....	3005	2471	727	
Westchester.....	1883	3264	501	2705.....	2340	3413	2568	514.....	4033	5279	55	
Yates.....	2041	254	706	523.....	1643	711	1055	281.....	1974	2153	324	

Total.....136698 148557 91336 59333.....156804 122282 156495 33850.....234882 252083 25329
Headley over King, 11,859; Clark over Ullman, 34,522; do. over Seymour, 309; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

	Republicans.	Know-Nothings.	Softs.	Hards.
Controller.....	Jas. M. Cook.....128,748	L. Burrows.....148,267	L. Stetson.....101,863	T. B. Mitchell.....47,411
State Engineer.....	Geo. Geddes.....131,716	S. Seymour.....137,608	J. B. Jervis.....88,290	John D. Fay.....56,293
Canal Commissioner.....	D. H. Bissell.....135,918	S. H. Whallen.....147,461	C. Hawley.....90,005	F. Pollett.....60,947
State Treasurer.....	A. B. Williams.....136,696	S. Clark.....148,778	A. S. Thurston.....91,871	Jos. M. Lyon.....57,910
Atty General.....	A. Mann, Jr.....126,337	S. B. Cushing.....148,693	S. J. Tilden.....101,309	J. Sutherland.....44,357
Prison Inspector.....	Wes. Bailey.....136,993	W. A. Russell.....148,575	Pat. H. Agan.....91,871	Darins Clark.....57,910
Appeal Judge.....	B. R. Wood.....134,353	W. W. Camp.....141,514	S. L. Selden.....151,632	
Do. Short Term.....	Jos. Mullen.....132,049	G. F. Comstock.....140,299	N. Hill, Jr.....106,511	John Willard.....40,772

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Republicans.....16; Know-Nothings.....11; Democrats.....4; Temperance.....1.
ASSEMBLY.....Republicans.....33; Know-Nothings.....44; Democrats.....50; Whig.....1.

The election for Judges of the Supreme Court resulted as follows:—District I. James R. Whiting, Dem., and Henry E. Davies, K. N. The election of Mr. Davies is said to be illegal, and Edward P. Cowles now holds the seat by Executive appointment. II. James Emott, Rep. and Temp. III. George Gould, K. N. IV. Alonzo C. Paige, Soft and Rep., and Geo. M. Beckwith, K. N. V. Wm. F. Allen, Dem., supported by Rep's, re-elected. VI. Ransom Balcom, Rep. VII. E. D. Smith, K. N. VIII. Rich'd P. Marvin, K. N.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CANAL COM., 1855.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
Counties.	Nichols'n.	Finan's.	Wilf'm'n. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Adams.....	1679	1784	0... 2725 2018 31
Alleghany.....	5877	6740	2357... 9615 7226 965
Armstrong.....	2149	1633	121... 2683 2430 142
Beaver.....	1090	1334	581... 1805 1943 351
Bedford.....	1791	1677	121... 2273 2319 0
Berks.....	3204	6948	0... 4913 9503 5
Blair.....	2392	1455	1... 2590 1931 5
Bradford.....	4173	2476	0... 3525 3930 281
Bucks.....	4123	5325	3... 4928 5765 58
Butler.....	2582	2182	120... 2833 2533 186
Cambria.....	1437	2053	0... 1461 2035 15
Carbon.....	519	1187	0... 749 1311 0
Center.....	2033	1851	0... 1915 2993 0
Chester.....	4658	4450	8... 5700 5590 338
Clarion.....	1508	2154	5... 1218 2642 28
Clearfield.....	1013	1409	4... 997 1733 24
Clinton.....	996	934	0... 995 1318 2
Columbia.....	984	1736	2... 1165 2102 0
Crawford.....	2091	2015	791... 2775 3427 996
Cumberland.....	2560	2399	0... 2878 3188 0
Dauphin.....	3021	2031	1... 3673 2675 29
Delaware.....	1682	1487	12... 2083 1737 107
Elk.....	236	350	7... 163 423 14
Erie.....	2113	1698	471... 4015 2738 611
Fayette.....	2312	2620	12... 3030 3867 0
Franklin.....	2360	2411	0... 3904 3358 3
Fulton.....	609	822	0... 729 831 1
Greene.....	1393	1997	0... 1559 2602 30
Huntingdon.....	1920	1196	5... 2511 2041 2
Indiana.....	2315	667	686... 2387 1827 279
Jefferson.....	1043	1039	15... 1115 1484 22
Juniata.....	1023	837	0... 559 823 0
Lancaster.....	5301	5099	0... 11635 6678 53
Lawrence.....	1197	854	635... 1984 1064 514
Lebanon.....	2255	1865	0... 3105 2118 1
Lehigh.....	2633	3394	0... 2993 3493 2
Luzerne.....	3571	3957	0... 3339 5340 79
Lycoming.....	2034	2266	1... 2085 2790 5
McKean.....	455	265	12... 405 597 78
Mercer.....	1808	1535	563... 2211 2693 769
Mifflin.....	1382	1310	0... 1392 1620 0
Monroe.....	531	1327	0... 418 2098 0
Montgomery.....	3573	5207	3... 4791 5767 160
Moreau.....	438	970	0... 866 1455 0
Northampton.....	2443	3738	0... 2978 4403 16
Northumberland.....	1011	1983	1... 1619 2451 4
Perry.....	1639	1332	0... 1413 2159 0
Philadelphia.....	25770	26384	20... 24566 26022 626
Pike.....	64	514	8... 202 834 0
Potter.....	634	436	52... 263 615 325
Schmilykill.....	1775	5312	24... 4128 4758 10
Somerset.....	2050	1481	0... 2986 1203 28
Snyder.....	1090	819	0 New Connty.
Susquehanna.....	2164	1579	29... 2035 3046 215
Sullivan.....	292	347	6... 177 426 69
Tioga.....	1723	1381	166... 1564 2614 79
Union.....	1490	790	0... 3081 1994 0
Vanango.....	1468	1501	57... 1164 1839 204
Warren.....	958	717	122... 1138 1433 243
Washington.....	3714	3182	159... 3810 4064 370
Waynes.....	1420	1594	0... 1232 2362 21
Westmoreland.....	3200	3547	45... 3203 5509 119
Wyoming.....	794	529	0... 807 1258 19
York.....	4501	5383	0... 4700 5585 11

Total. 149,745 161,231 7226..179,174 198,568 8525

Martin, K. N., received 678 votes for Canal Com.; Cleaver, Native, 4056; Henderson, Whig, 2293.

Plumer over Nicholson, 11,536; all others over Plumer, 2717. Pierce over Scott, 19,394.

All the candidates for Canal Com., except Nicholson and Plumer, were withdrawn from the canvass by their friends a few days before the election.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats.....17; Opposition.....16
HOUSE—Democrats.....66; Opposition.....34

VIRGINIA.

1855.		1852.	
CONGRESS. GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
K. N. Dem.	K. N. Dem.	Dem.	Whig. Dem.
Counties.	Nichols'n.	Finan's.	Wilf'm'n. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Accomac.....	932	815..	576 564
Elizabeth City.....	175	187..	156 211
Essex.....	316	265..	273 233
Gloucester.....	317	381..	267 372
James City.....	126	44..	97 45
King and Queen.....	307	397..	169 349
Lancaster.....	175	143..	136 122
Matthews.....	221	273..	177 255
Middlesex.....	180	231..	95 157
New-Kent.....	201	175..	174 148
Northampton.....	288	235..	298 144
Northumberland.....	316	296..	208 279
Richmond Co.....	364	164..	234 131
Warwick.....	57	21..	66 14
Westmoreland.....	395	83..	280 83
Williamsburg.....	66	51..	37 68
York.....	169	109..	129 90

Total.....4605 3372 3372 3315
Maj. for Flournoy, 733; do. for Scott, 57.

II.		Watts. Mills'n. Flour'n'y. Wise. Sct. P'ree.	
Charles City.....	44 maj.	175	124.. 175 89
Greensville.....	65	216..	73 205.. 67 168
Isle of Wight.....	172	692..	173 669.. 171 645
Nansemond.....	563	349..	556 340.. 560 462
Norfolk City.....	958	538..	922 552.. 767 792
Norfolk Co.....	1262	1068..	1263 1068.. 921 1224
Prince George.....	126	375..	131 369.. 91 282
Princess Anne.....	324	313..	325 307.. 409 342
Southampton.....	485	583..	488 538.. 498 456
Surry.....	134	240..	141 230.. 147 201
Sussex.....	90	394..	100 381.. 107 322

Total.....4224 4769..4345 4814..3854 4983
Maj. for Millson, 545; do. for Wise, 469; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III.		Scott. Caskie. Flour'n'y. Wise. Scott. P'ree.	
Caroline.....	592	697..	615 643.. 443 621
Chesterfield.....	497	1048..	503 975.. 409 854
Gochoiland.....	230	416..	262 385.. 195 295
Hanover.....	525	747..	553 706.. 450 554
Henrico.....	961	813..	983 765.. 646 548
King William.....	114	346..	111 333.. 99 246
Louisa.....	444	644..	461 613.. 356 503
Richmond City.....	2083	1240..	2144 1166..1854 1012

Total.....5466 5951..5632 5586..4452 4734
Maj. for Caskie, 485; do. for Flournoy, 46; do. for Pierce, 282.

IV.		Tazewell. Goode. Flour'n'y. Wise. Scott. P'ree.	
Amelia.....	234	309..	234 309.. 145 237
Brunswick.....	210	589..	224 556.. 187 462
Charlotte.....	398	443..	398 443.. 337 369
Cumberland.....	305	281..	306 277.. 256 252
Dinwiddie.....	234	421..	234 421.. 319 304
Lynnburg.....	maj.	318..	201 465.. 159 374
Mecklenburg.....	480	874..	480 874.. 304 680
Nottoaway.....	maj.	73..	187 228.. 122 185
Petersburg.....	747	783..	747 783.. 615 759
Powhattan.....	146	293..	152 287.. 122 243
Prince Edward.....	355	427..	355 427.. 227 302

Total.....3109 4811..3518 5070..2693 4167
Maj. for Goode, 1702; do. for Wise, 1552; do. for Pierce, 1474.

V.		Claiborne. Boccock. Flour'n'y. Wise. Sct. P'ree.	
Appomattox.....	maj.	361..	247 513.. 192 352
Campbell.....	1461	1074..	1535 979..1101 879
Franklin.....	974	1284..	905 1253.. 620 802
Halifax.....	maj.	717..	587 1163.. 405 1096
Henry.....	maj.	139..	430 507.. 330 332
Patrick.....	474	792..	405 722.. 459 599
Pittsylvania.....	1264	1436..	1352 1535.. 864 877

Total.....4073 5794..5553 6472..4001 4737
Maj. for Boccock, 1721; do. for Wise, 919; do. for Pierce, 736.

VI.	Ligon.	Powell.	Flour'n'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'nce.	(Randolph)	252	449...	378	428...	301	337
Albemarle.....	1163	1109...	1220	1069...	1163	1106	Ritchie.....	342	469...	353	488...	188	251
Amherst.....	maj.	100...	680	688...	450	559	Upshur.....	297	509...	246	496...	324	439
Bedford.....	120	maj.	1328	1067...	1189	965	Wirt.....	210	261...	217	259...	222	258
Buckingham.....	532	522...	551	496...	438	530	Wood.....	681	633...	659	747...	645	607
Fluvanna.....	425	467...	458	443...	440	378							
Greene.....	41	582...	42	532...	67	416							
Madison.....	97	708...	109	672...	107	646							
Nelson.....	718	446...	740	436...	591	444							

Total.....3096 3934...5128 5403...4465 5044
Maj. for Powell, 838; do. for Wise, 275; do. for
Pierce, 579.

VII.	Flournoy.	Wise.	Scott.	P'nce.
Alexandria.....	820	399...	784	577
Culpepper.....	528	443...	447	461
Fairfax.....	631	512...	698	606
Fauquier.....	1040	920...	928	1045
King George.....	191	189...	132	166
Orange.....	349	395...	290	343
Prince William.....	249	659...	190	534
Rappahannock.....	485	490...	331	436
Spottsylvania.....	604	619...	440	565
Stafford.....	359	474...	269	447

Total.....5256 5100...4419 5180
Maj. for Flournoy, 156; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII.	Boteler.	Faulkn'r.	Flour'n'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'nce.
Berkeley.....	889	936...	905	923...	751	924
Clarke.....	325	358...	320	361...	363	386
Frederick.....	1222	1337...	1203	1338...	1024	1421
Hampshire.....	837	1123...	845	1118...	649	1115
Jefferson.....	924	886...	934	862...	958	898
Loudoun.....	2011	697...	2015	690...	1813	788
Morgan.....	404	288...	415	266...	270	259
Page.....	69	1037...	72	1033...	110	670
Warren.....	278	496...	271	500...	169	520

Total.....6959 7158...6980 7088...6107 7181
Maj. for Faulkn'r, 199; do. for Wise, 108; do. for
Pierce, 1074.

IX.	Flournoy.	Wise.	Scott.	P'nce.
Angusta.....	2426	1336...	1674	1388
Bath.....	276	222...	157	179
Hardy.....	708	651...	858	532
Highland.....	342	444...	170	431
Pendleton.....	408	353...	375	381
Rockbridge.....	1206	1147...	1031	1084
Rockingham.....	610	2700...	575	2473
Shenandoah.....	185	2031...	291	2094

Total.....6161 8889...5131 8562
Maj. for Wise, 2728; do. for Pierce, 3431.

X.	Pendleton.	Kidw'l.	Flour'n'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'nce.
Brooke.....	432	336...	432	333...	281	460
Hancock.....	285	229...	291	221...	241	349
Marion.....	422	1141...	459	1135...	560	1197
Marshall*.....	984	608...	984	608...	743	721
Monongahela.....	663	1349...	662	1325...	688	1308
Ohio.....	1662	1199...	1741	1110...	1452	1186
Pleasants*.....	206	229...	266	228...	162	237
Preston.....	718	827...	737	798...	647	923
Taylor.....	465	497...	465	487...	351	383
Tyler.....	344	462...	360	430...	340	383
Wetzel.....	68	575...	80	549...	102	488

Total.....6249 7452...6417 7224...5557 7635
Maj. for Kidwell, 1203; do. for Wise, 807; do. for
Pierce, 2078.

XI.	Carlisle.	Lewis.	Flour'n'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'nce.
Barhour.....	308	759...	331	753...	324	592
Braxton.....	578	112...	571	119...	387	290
Cabell.....	443	451...	383	501...	451	424
Doddridge.....	219	316...	226	349...	86	285
Gilmer.....	245	415...	242	411	114	324
Harrison.....	899	1038...	921	1017...	601	992
Jackson.....	629	602...	637	592...	439	459
Kanawha.....	1514	853...	1537	871...	1226	776
Lewis.....	403	583...	426	572...	224	566
Mason.....	729	337...	737	348...	536	476
Pntnam.....	384	392...	387	393...	348	370

XII.	Staples.	Edm'dson.	Flour'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'nce.
Alleghany.....	200	341...	206	337...	93	206
Boone.....	136	291...	138	280...	117	212
Botetourt.....	557	1003...	557	960...	421	738
Craig.....	105	326...	120	304...	92	228
Fayette.....	294	281...	301	271...	265	243
Floyd.....	428	587...	447	566...	341	301
Giles.....	394	440...	405	418...	287	330
Greenbrier.....	682	527...	670	533...	644	498
Logan.....	108	352...	76	366...	173	308
Mercer.....	363	396...	350	417...	298	289
Monroe.....	574	586...	591	577...	497	499
Montgomery.....	575	680...	592	600...	501	490
Nicholas.....	451	122...	460	114...	252	167
Pocahontas.....	92	448...	107	457...	116	240
Raleigh.....	255	81...	259	80...	128	63
Roanoke.....	265	646...	307	600...	208	384
Wayne.....	258	297...	319	347...	225	296
Wyoming.....	148	88...	116	82...	42	29

Total.....6355 7492...6501 7369...4713 5461
Maj. for Edmundson, 1107; do. for Wise, 991; do.
for Pierce, 748.

XIII.	Trigg.	McMull'n.	Flour'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'nce.
Carroll.....	maj.	358...	311	657...	213	488
Grayson*.....	266	553...	266	653...	222	287
Lee.....	410	1094...	377	1113...	403	773
Pulaski.....	270	314...	272	305...	174	223
Russell.....	580	1009...	509	989...	301	275
Scott.....	maj.	242...	509	797...	354	577
Smythe.....	571	654...	571	654...	434	479
Tazewell*.....	189	1112...	189	1102...	243	612
Washington.....	972	1218...	948	1284...	715	924
Wythe*.....	724	829...	724	829...	333	615

Total.....3982 7383...4747 8283...3392 5233
Maj. for McMullen, 3401; do. for Wise, 3536; do. for
Pierce, 1740.

GRAND TOTAL.—Flournoy, 73,244; Wise, 83,424;
Scott, 58,572; Pierce, 73,853. Maj. for Wise, 10,189;
do. for Pierce, 15,256.

Lt. Gov., 1855—J. M. H. Beale, K. N., 71,639; E. W.
McComas, Dem., 83,068.

Att'y Gen., 1855—J. M. Patton, K. N., 71,613; W. P.
Bocock, Dem., 83,731.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings.. 6; Democrats.....19
HOUSE—Know-Nothings...56; Democrats.....96

* Failing to receive the vote for Congressmen in these
counties, we have substituted that of Governor, which,
of course, is not strictly correct, but does not change the result
of the election in any district.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election of 1855 in this State was not import-
ant, being confined to members of the Legislature
and County Officers. There were three parties in the
field, viz.: Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings;
and the result was a Democratic triumph, that party
having succeeded in electing a majority of the County
Officers, and also a majority in each branch of the
Legislature, which body stands as follows:

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats, 11; Whigs, 6; Know-Noth-
ings, 3.
HOUSE—Democrats, 31; Whigs, 19; Know-Noth-
ings, 9.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR, 1855.

PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Chase.	Medill.	Trimble.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams.....	1139	1422	207...	1213	1736	233
Allen.....	1235	907	22...	958	1536	23
Ashland.....	1580	1673	37...	1368	2434	207
Ashtabula.....	372	845	341...	2174	1075	2502
Athens.....	1634	974	98...	1751	1383	364
Auglaize.....	643	1291	81...	558	1480	24
Belmont.....	1755	1853	1003...	2786	2694	454
Brown.....	1571	1843	286...	1702	2460	393
Butler.....	1960	2896	340...	2210	3579	122
Carroll.....	1502	1000	82...	1543	1355	242
Champaign.....	1353	928	535...	1994	1687	206
Clark.....	1866	1154	250...	2662	1374	183
Clermont.....	2336	2423	456...	2213	2765	409
Clinton.....	1640	802	162...	1424	1063	702
Columbiana.....	3118	2139	31...	2237	2911	993
Coshocton.....	2064	1997	17...	1798	2618	73
Crawford.....	1449	1710	43...	1074	2106	58
Cuyahoga.....	3965	3072	473...	2944	3571	2107
Darke.....	1685	1601	228...	1719	1797	92
Defiance.....	592	609	17...	554	896	43
Delaware.....	1602	1245	259...	2033	1591	391
Erle.....	1564	1123	68...	1589	1404	275
Fairfield.....	2474	2674	52...	2117	2311	10
Fayette.....	909	518	239...	1221	893	166
Franklin.....	2487	3192	841...	3498	3652	242
Fulton.....	715	442	11...	557	727	71
Gallia.....	344	873	1099...	1567	1103	135
Geauga.....	1816	396	90...	1147	664	1499
Greene.....	1953	985	372...	2430	1490	500
Guernsey.....	1893	1361	130...	1941	1809	504
Hamilton.....	4516	12226	6538...	9252	13435	684
Hancock.....	1238	1329	30...	1076	1617	35
Hardin.....	903	665	60...	882	847	74
Harrison.....	1712	1191	68...	1723	1462	422
Henry.....	440	511	0...	325	536	14
Highland.....	1209	1343	1256...	1582	2290	281
Hocking.....	927	1114	85...	865	1552	21
Holmes.....	1194	1672	3...	1066	2100	42
Huron.....	2295	1277	137...	2242	1819	893
Jackson.....	714	739	134...	1069	1093	19
Jefferson.....	2156	1523	121...	1995	2169	343
Knox.....	2161	1916	219...	1874	2632	626
Lake.....	1640	498	23...	1046	670	1111
Lawrence.....	1092	747	320...	1299	981	15
Licking.....	2021	2530	722...	2779	3569	682
Logan.....	1424	792	327...	2118	1361	191
Loraine.....	2693	895	24...	1332	1554	1777
Lucas.....	1618	1409	46...	1238	1271	1229
Madison.....	562	435	577...	1400	655	61
Mahoning.....	1592	1492	60...	955	1873	1033
Marion.....	1220	1168	16...	914	1270	79
Medina.....	2032	1511	15...	1579	1754	1008
Meigs.....	1515	1038	166...	1573	1399	297
Meerker.....	492	829	139...	500	831	11
Miami.....	1787	1358	649...	2754	2004	235
Monroe.....	1451	1876	25...	997	2422	180
Montgom'y.....	2746	3423	407...	3886	3744	177
Morgan.....	1776	1130	105...	2094	1708	220
Morrow.....	1631	1316	55...	1030	1710	748
Muskingum.....	2551	2208	996...	4228	3500	214
Noble.....	1361	954	76...	885	1487	435
Ottawa.....	369	405	1...	274	400	2
Paulding.....	342	113	2...	121	542	5
Perry.....	1772	1474	66...	1417	2246	17
Pickaway.....	1521	1604	258...	2175	2041	35
Pike.....	641	937	219...	927	1029	16
Portage.....	2660	1861	10...	1361	2007	1296
Preamble.....	1567	1039	287...	2253	1633	197
Putnam.....	528	845	13...	461	890	61
Richland.....	2220	2211	118...	2133	2324	209
Ross.....	2160	1926	329...	3091	2465	179
Sandusky.....	1382	1499	10...	1064	1619	88
Scioto.....	1042	1050	447...	1804	1424	29
Seneca.....	2332	1961	15...	1972	2809	118
Shelby.....	955	1077	209...	1147	1309	54
Stark.....	3343	3021	23...	2740	3634	356
Summit.....	2242	1215	158...	2336	1965	660
Trumhull.....	3109	1474	31...	1968	2039	1739
Tuscarawas.....	2552	2144	35...	2659	2685	112
Union.....	1222	698	131...	1249	943	255

Van Wert.....	602	484	9....	422	737	6
Vinton.....	722	861	40....	774	912	95
Warren.....	2306	1461	360...	2823	1919	223
Washington.....	2212	1662	112...	2473	2139	333
Wayne.....	2421	2561	24...	2258	3143	149
Williams.....	890	861	17...	546	832	160
Wood.....	1099	591	45...	831	986	20
Wyandot.....	1143	1045	61...	990	1250	9

Total. 146,641 131,091 24,310. 152,526 169,220 31,682
Chase over Medill, 15,550; Pierce over Scott, 16,694.

Lt. Gov.—Ford, Repub., 169,439; Myers, Dem., 133,485. Ford's maj. 35,954.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans...29; Democrats...6
HOUSE—Republicans...78; Democrats...34

CALIFORNIA.

1855. 1852.

GOVERNOR. SUP'R. JUDGE. PRESIDENT.

K. N. Dem. K. N. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Counties.	Johnson.	Bigler.	Murray.	Norton.	Scott.	P'rice.
Alameda.....	625	1088...	495	1201	New Co.	
Amador.....	2035	1719...	1959	1782	New Co.	
Butte.....	1694	1411...	1645	1471...	1478	1741
Colusa.....	76	maj.	13	maj.	225	232
Calaveras.....	2240	2230...	2051	2374...	2290	2848
Contra Costa.....	350	407...	307	453...	413	699
El Dorado.....	4923	3948...	4808	4045...	5146	6106
Humboldt.....	282	77...	229	132	New Co.	
Klamath.....	545	452...	528	495...	217	210
Los Angeles.....	566	923...	525	946...	498	574
Monterey.....	485	180...	467	187...	54	273
Mariposa.....	1255	964...	1183	1025...	854	1292
Marin.....	173	333...	105	393...	145	137
Merced.....	102	85...	103	87	New Co.	
Napa.....	519	261...	549	232...	208	270
Nevada.....	2861	2502...	2679	2644...	2618	2556
Plumas.....	1111	736...	1057	816	New Co.	
Placer.....	3128	2312...	3031	2404...	2295	2831
San Diego.....	17	204...	16	176...	107	105
San Bernardino.....	14	332...	45	300...	—	—
Santa Barbara.....	39	333...	15	360...	78	104
San Luis Obispo.....	45	118...	15	124...	112	11
Santa Cruz.....	347	255...	335	256...	186	306
San Francisco.....	5213	7138...	4531	7388...	4167	4241
Stanislaus.....	245	299...	206	316	New Co.	
Sacramento.....	3544	2912...	3458	2912...	3644	3280
Solano.....	753	591...	725	625...	308	355
Siskiyou.....	2045	1368...	1998	1419...	459	992
Shasta.....	1418	1302...	1367	1333...	757	971
Sutter.....	340	381...	352	373...	214	205
Sonoma and }.....	892	933...	844	907...	267	474
Mendocino }.....	3070	2148...	3035	2177...	1348	1649
Sierra.....	1136	994...	1036	1085...	827	799
Santa Clara.....	1447	1020...	1371	1102...	1159	1198
San Joaquin.....	2805	2391...	2580	2505...	2541	3132
Tuolumne.....	1132	517...	1109	539...	683	785
Trinity.....	140	204...	130	216...	32	40
Tulare.....	603	560...	594	583...	400	360
Yolo.....	2728	2223...	2644	2341...	2077	2199
Yuba.....						

Total.....50948 45937 48141 47734. 35807 40656
Majority for Johnson, 5011; do. for Murray, 407;
do. for Pierce, 4549.

K. N. Dem.

<i>Lt. Gov.</i> —Anderson.....	49,385	Purdy.....	47,669.	1716
<i>Sup. Judge</i> (vac.) Terry.....	49,677	Bryan.....	46,892.	2785
<i>Controller</i> —Whitman.....	49,911	Flournoy.....	46,691.	3220
<i>Treasurer</i> —Bates.....	49,947	Keene.....	46,941.	3006
<i>Aud'y Gen.</i> —Wallace.....	50,113	Whiting.....	46,635.	3428
<i>Surv. Gen.</i> —Brewster.....	49,994	Marlette.....	46,977.	3017
<i>Printer</i> —Allen.....	50,060	Crossette.....	46,636.	3364
<i>Prin's Direct'rs</i> —A. Bell.....	49,789	W. H. Bell.....	46,818.	2971
" McKenzie.....	49,644	Powell.....	46,132.	3512
" Wilson.....	50,550	Astin.....	46,786.	3755
<i>Maine Law</i> —Yes.....	21,894	No.....	27,414.	5523

THE LEGISLATURE

Is composed of a Know-Nothing majority in each House.

GEORGIA

CONG., 1855. Gov., 1855. PRES., 1852.

Districh. K.N. Dem. K.N. Dem. T. Whig Dem.

I. Varnadoe, Sew'd. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Appling.....	105	236..	196	284
Bryan.....	133	128..	134	127
Bullock.....	49	447..	49	446
Camden.....	28	181..	27	181
Charlton.....	30	121..	31	117
Chatham.....	920	959..	921	997
Clintch.....	107	243..	116	252
Coffee.....	151	107..	133	129
Effingham.....	204	198..	147	166
Emanuel.....	263	391..	250	381
Glynn.....	104	92..	101	67
Irwin.....	62	356..	60	346
Laurens.....	522	76..	509	61
Liberty.....	181	247..	161	206
Lowndes.....	331	678..	335	665
McIntosh.....	56	147..	50	155
Montgomery.....	271	61..	224	45
Tatnall.....	254	259..	229	234
Telfair.....	187	138..	189	133
Thomas.....	395	663..	432	578
Ware.....	127	329..	128	325
Wayne.....	56	152..	55	151

Total.....4541 6179..4477 6036 412..922 3448
 Maj. for Seward, 1638; do. for Johnson, 1559; do.
 for Pierce, 2526.

II. Hawkins, Cr'ford. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Baker.....	207	496..	192	499
Calhoun.....	84	234..	79	276
Chattahoochee.....	240	404..	239	367
Clay.....	228	276..	225	280
Decatur.....	499	417..	233	180
Doolley.....	386	520..	385	524
Dougherty.....	215	285..	207	283
Early.....	138	373..	141	365
Kinchafonee.....	319	213..	293	228
Lee.....	413	300..	397	294
Macon.....	487	279..	465	271
Marion.....	511	519..	494	512
Muscogee.....	816	649..	768	517
Putnam.....	294	448..	298	455
Randolph.....	789	811..	776	835
Stewart.....	646	562..	632	550
Sumter.....	794	646..	702	680
Worth.....	87	234..	80	237

Total.....7153 7746..6611 7353 421..3158 5533
 Maj. for Crawford, 593; do. for Johnson, 711; do.
 for Pierce, 2475.

III. Trippie, Smith. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Bibb.....	799	734..	826	761
Bnits.....	344	359..	339	368
Crawford.....	316	350..	314	379
Harris.....	718	636..	716	635
Houston.....	531	510..	502	508
Monroe.....	767	504..	749	511
Pike.....	641	665..	636	671
Spaulding.....	435	443..	446	445
Taylor.....	315	311..	326	317
Talbot.....	632	457..	632	449
Upson.....	684	317..	705	295

Total.....6112 5216 6091 5239 240 3035 5037
 Maj. for Trippie, 896; do. for Andrews, 852; do. for
 Pierce, 1997.

IV. Hill, Warm'r. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Campbell.....	555	587..	474	553
Cobb.....	808	1187..	726	1000
Coweta.....	645	881..	555	839
DeKalb.....	441	623..	448	581
Fayette.....	442	752..	396	714
Fulton.....	974	595..	795	533
Heard.....	441	487..	407	474
Henry.....	828	690..	746	663
Merriwether.....	730	685..	726	665
Troup.....	949	396..	902	365

Total.....6813 6883..6235 6387 1304 3117 5753
 Majority for Warner, 70; do. for Johnson, 152; do.
 for Pierce, 2636.

V. Tamlin, Lamp'n. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Carroll.....	544	1212..	176	1245
Cass.....	1153	896..	1035	929
Catoosa.....	452	341..	454	350
Chattooga.....	396	629..	404	622
Cherokee.....	765	1154..	725	1024
Dade.....	191	230..	177	244
Fannin.....	269	549..	238	550
Floyd.....	790	863..	799	826
Gordon.....	702	790..	656	766
Gilmer.....	226	837..	205	830
Murray.....	256	687..	154	641
Polk.....	377	374..	344	361
Paulding.....	256	809..	210	805
Pickens.....	252	514..	225	491
Walker.....	628	797..	617	790
Whitefield.....	721	698..	713	698

Total.....7978 11290..7172 11072 1466 2520 6220

Majority for Lumpkin, 3312; do. for Johnson, 3900; do. for Pierce, 5700.

VI. Franklin, Cobb, And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Clarke.....	585	424..	478	393
Forsyth.....	606	796..	611	810
Franklin.....	284	965..	217	949
Gwinnett.....	735	993..	696	989
Habersham.....	277	855..	223	865
Hall.....	516	812..	489	813
Hart.....	184	571..	60	594
Jackson.....	490	756..	393	752
Lumpkin.....	472	742..	483	730
Madison.....	218	447..	215	441
Rabun.....	60	387..	36	385
Union.....	339	728..	330	743
Walton.....	460	712..	410	743

Total.....5227 9203..4616 9212 1027..992 3095

Majority for Cobb, 3976; do. for Johnson, 4657; do.
 for Pierce, 2193.

VII. Foster, Stephens. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Baldwin.....	396	274..	401	283
Greene.....	696	245..	552	177
Hancock.....	423	372..	452	329
Jasper.....	403	409..	405	391
Jones.....	320	390..	313	383
Morgan.....	363	246..	370	224
Newton.....	757	741..	722	695
Putnam.....	293	359..	295	349
Twiggs.....	246	375..	244	381
Washington.....	620	612..	529	689
Wilkinson.....	365	557..	347	535

Total.....4792 4580..4621 4336 609 1983 3332

Majority for Foster, 212; do. for Andrews, 288; do.
 for Pierce, 1349.

VIII. Lamar, St'ph'ns. And's J'n's Overby, Se't. P'nce.				
Burke.....	68	725..	90	476
Columbia.....	340	459..	363	404
Elbert.....	236	663..	364	472
Jefferson.....	287	425..	282	308
Lincoln.....	190	288..	193	188
Oglethorpe.....	153	611..	239	145
Richmond.....	1013	837..	1070	720
Scriven.....	250	307..	245	275
Taliaferro.....	81	342..	123	234
Warren.....	218	772..	217	723
Wilkes.....	223	459..	349	286

Total.....3079 5808..3535 4501 854 928 2341

Majority for Stephens, 2729; do. for Johnson, 966;
 do. for Pierce, 1393.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Andrews, 43,222;
 Johnson, 53,478; Overby, 6284; Scott, 16,660; Pierce,
 34,705. Johnson over Andrews, 10,256; Pierce over
 Scott, 18,045. Mr. Overby was the Maine Law Can-
 didate.

LEGISLATURE—1855.

SENATE—Democrats, 75; Know-Nothings, 36.
 HOUSE—Democrats, 96; Know-Nothings, 56.

TENNESSEE.

CONGRESS. GOV'R, 1855. PRES., 1852.

Dist.	K.N. Dem.	K.N. Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Taylor, Watkins.	Gentry, J'nson.	Sc't. Pierce.	
Carter.....	550	142...	768	238... 585
Cooke.....	927	344...	929	422... 743
Greene.....	1034	1805...	989	1985... 780
Hancock.....	247	562...	264	589... 241
Hawkins.....	906	978...	887	1158... 778
Jefferson.....	988	1156...	1697	444... 1170
Johnson.....	417	127...	400	215... 365
Sevier.....	562	514...	964	120... 621
Sullivan.....	631	1016...	601	1403... 260
Washington.....	899	1137...	847	1338... 565

Total....7511 7781...8346 7912...6108 5262
 Maj. for Watkins, 270; do. for Gentry, 434; do. for Scott, 846.

II.	Sneed, Cum'ns.	Gentry, J'nson.	Scott, Pierce.
Anderson.....	694	381...	772
Campbell.....	475	403...	507
Claiborne.....	732	728...	756
Fentress.....	127	607...	129
Grainger.....	1312	609...	1327
Knox.....	2351	797...	2560
Morgan.....	193	385...	219
Overton.....	286	1113...	290
Scott.....	76	304...	121

Total....6246 5327...6681 5537...5175 3852
 Maj. for Sneed, 919; do. for Gentry, 1,114; do. for Scott, 1,323.

III.	Anderson, Smith.	Gentry, J'nson.	Scott, Pierce.
Bledsoe.....	431	345...	404
Blount.....	1089	735...	1069
Bradley.....	640	1026...	644
Hamilton.....	1044	980...	966
Marion.....	551	436...	554
Meigs.....	101	580...	97
Monroe.....	842	992...	851
M'Minn.....	914	933...	909
Polk.....	390	667...	385
Rhea.....	295	418...	298
Roane.....	1004	760...	1002

Total....7331 7872...7179 8089...6199 6103
 Maj. for Smith, 541; do. for Johnson, 910; do. for Scott, 96.

IV.	Callum, Savage.	Gentry, J'nson.	Scott, Pierce.
Coffee.....	294	853...	294
De Kalb.....	547	725...	560
Grundy.....	21	418...	22
Jackson.....	1079	1128...	1122
Macon.....	546	388...	540
Smith.....	1597	539...	1572
Van Buren.....	90	211...	90
Warren.....	395	1114...	393
White.....	994	610...	978

Total....5563 6016...5571 6317...5684 4839
 Maj. for Savage, 453; do. for Johnson, 746; do. for Scott, 845.

V.	Ready, No Can.	Gentry, J'nson.	Scott, Pierce.
Cannon.....	463	date.	458
Rutherford.....	1488	Keeble,	1435
Samner.....	939	dem., rc'd	1740
Williamson.....	1816	632	1621
Wilson.....	2358	votes.	2290

Total....7069 6584 5512...6604 5289
 Maj. for Gentry, 1,072; do. for Scott, 1,315.

VI.	Gordon, Jones.	Gentry, J'nson.	Scott, Pierce.
Bedford.....	1556	1344...	1630
Franklin.....	551	1336...	394
Lincoln.....	331	2616...	402
Marshall.....	629	1356...	678
Manry.....	1378	1824...	1444

Total....4445 8476...4548 8219...4316 7925
 Maj. for Jones, 4,031; do. for Johnson, 3,671; do. for Pierce, 3,609.

VII. Kendrick, Wright, Gentry, J'nson, Scott, Pierce.

Benton.....	439	466...	475
Decatur.....	352	436...	353
Giles.....	1305	1459...	1302
Hardin.....	743	792...	745
Hickman.....	219	1049...	223
Humphreys.....	352	543...	354
Lawrence.....	519	850...	524
Lewis.....	32	242...	34
McNairy.....	942	1110...	915
Perry.....	317	449...	320
Wayne.....	702	531...	687

Total....5922 7927...5932 7824...5729 6735
 Maj. for Wright, 2,005; do. for Johnson, 1,892; do. for Pierce, 1,006.

VIII. Zollicoffer, Torbett, Gentry, J'nson, Scott, Pierce.

Davidson.....	3163	1763...	3132
Dickson.....	404	720...	388
Montgomery.....	1513	883...	1502
Robertson.....	1299	719...	1256
Stewart.....	579	772...	563

Total....6958 4857...6841 4998...5752 5153
 Maj. for Zollicoffer, 2,101; do. for Gentry, 1,843; do. for Scott, 599.

IX. Etheridge, Freeman, Gentry, J'nson, Scott, Pierce.

Carroll.....	1600	604...	1567
Dyer.....	481	408...	442
Gibson.....	1563	1169...	1618
Henry.....	879	1667...	871
Henderson.....	1227	683...	1230
Lauderdale.....	348	234...	354
Ohion.....	408	848...	407
Tipton.....	414	564...	424
Weakly.....	1032	1227...	885

Total....7952...7394 7798 8001...7569 6623
 Maj. for Etheridge, 558; do. for Johnson, 203; do. for Scott, 946.

X. Rivers, Currin, Gentry, J'nson, Scott, Pierce.

Fayette.....	1164	943...	1151
Hardeman.....	620	1113...	619
Haywood.....	796	765...	803
Madison.....	1462	785...	1448
Shelby.....	1818	1530...	1831

Total....5860 5136...5852 5090...5762 5237
 Maj. for Rivers, 720; do. for Gentry, 762; do. for Scott, 625.

GRAND TOTAL—Gentry, 65,332; Johnson, 67,499; Scott, 58,898; Pierce, 57,018. Maj. for Johnson, 2167; do. for Scott, 1880.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs and K. N., 14; Democrats.....11.
 HOUSE—Whigs and K. N., 37; Democrats.....36.

MARYLAND.

CONGRESS. CONT., 1855. PRES., 1852.

Dist.	K.N. Dem.	K.N. Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Dennis, Stewart, Parnell.	Bowie, Scott, Pierce.		
Caroline.....	569	753...	750	754... 555
Dorchester.....	1155	1118...	1229	1047... 1239
Queene Anne's.....	849	701...	850	698... 723
Somerset.....	1449	1306...	1474	1282... 1443
Talbot.....	652	892...	671	871... 740
Worcester.....	1194	1403...	1238	1354... 1253

Total....5868 6173 6032 6006 5953 5261
 Maj. for Stewart, 305; do. for Parnell, 26; do. for Scott, 692.

II. Ricand, Shower, Parnell, Bowie, Scott, Pierce.

Balt. Co., in part.....	1697	1394...	1745
Carroll.....	2164	1910...	2252
Cecil.....	1788	1614...	1786
Harford.....	1998	1121...	1998
Kent.....	832	467...	806

Total....8479 6506 8587 6397 6134 7013
 Maj. for Ricand, 1,973; do. for Parnell, 2,190; do. for Pierce, 879.

MARYLAND—Continued.

CONGRESS. *CONT., 1855. PRES., 1852.		K. N. Dem. K. N. Dem. Whig. Dem.	
Dist.		Harris, Van Ness, Parnell, Bowie, Scott, Pierce	
Bal. city, in part,	5014	5146..	5036 5126.. 3679 5950
" Co.,	1524	1338..	1534 1338.. 1023 1387

Total.....6538 6484..6570 6464..4702 7337
 Maj. for Harris, 54; do. for Parnell, 106; do. for
 Pierce, 2,635.

IV. Davis. May. Parnell, Bowie, Scott, Pierce.
 Bal. city, in part, 7988 7493..8038 7436..5879 8083
 Maj. for Davis, 495; do. for Parnell, 602; do. for
 Pierce, 2,206.

V. Hoffman, Hamlin, Parnell, Bowie, Scott, Pierce
 Allegany.....1929 1966..1916 1957..1454 1976
 Frederick.....3769 3037..3639 2835..3204 3342
 Washington.....2622 2566..2542 2557..2669 2725

Total.....8320 7569..8197 7427..7327 8041
 Maj. for Hoffman, 751; do. for Parnell, 770; do. for
 Pierce, 714.

VI. Watkins, Bowie, Parnell, Bowie, Scott, Pierce.
 Anne Arundel.....977 882..982 882..834 869
 Calvert.....386 363..389 361..353 352
 Charles.....435 692..396 651..657 411
 Howard.....856 612..826 652..570 625
 Montgomery.....1092 1089..1080 1097..1061 842
 Prince George's. 783 955..772 777..915 724
 St. Mary's.....207 946..192 923..681 449

Total.....4736 5539..4637 5349..5071 4283
 Maj. for Bowie (Cong.), 803; do. for Bowie (Cont.),
 712; do. for Scott, 783.

TOTAL OF STATE.—Parnell, 42,061; Bowie, 39,079;
 Scott, 35,066; Pierce, 40,020. Majority for Parnell,
 2,982; do. for Pierce, 4,954.

Lottery Commissioner—McPhail, K. N., 41,750; Gale,
 Dem., 39,212. Majority for McPhail, 2,538.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—K. N.'s....8; Whigs...9; Democrats...5.
 HOUSE—K. N.'s...62; Whigs...6; Democrats...14.

* Controller

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS. GOV'T, 1855. PRES., 1852.		K. N. Dem. K. N. Dem. Whig. Dem.	
Dist.		Hughes, Burritt, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Ballard.....	343	581..	372 562.. 260 328
Caldwell.....	402	582..	436 548.. 731 874
Calloway.....	143	1026..	165 980.. 189 815
Crittenden.....	440	602..	450 593.. 396 486
Fulton.....	176	337..	197 336.. 152 233
Graves.....	615	1253..	539 1230.. 446 971
Hickman.....	151	522..	173 612.. 155 379
Hopkins.....	895	1060..	925 1065.. 737 809
Livingston.....	481	203..	493 503.. 312 267
Lyon.....	261	307..	225 302.. New Co.
Marshall.....	83	833..	104 803.. 91 425
McCracken.....	630	396..	648 397.. 385 416
Trigg.....	471	789..	504 728.. 560 629
Union.....	712	732..	694 739.. 499 612

Total.....5708 9223..5925 9389..4913 7244
 Maj. for Burnett, 3,515; do. for Clark, 3,464; do.
 for Pierce, 2,331.

II. C'bell, Peyton, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.
 Breckenridge. 1115 426..1123 407..842 440
 Butler.....614 380..629 361..312 259
 Christian.....1043 844..1036 848..973 806
 Daviess.....936 844..962 866..1027 711
 Grayson.....521 618..523 600..443 384
 Hancock.....411 354..418 350..249 205
 Henderson.....865 662..881 657..616 633
 McLean.....250 258..423 421.. New Co.
 Mechenburg. 832 849..894 834..814 553
 Ohio.....896 854..931 805..701 626

Total.....7533 6089..7825 6109..5977 4617
 Maj. for Campbell, 1,444; do. for Morehead, 1,716;
 do. for Scott, 1,360.

III.

Un'wood, Bates, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Allen.....	606 677..605 650..250 454
Barren.....	1482 1140..1499 1160..1119 967
Edmondson.....	191 392..188 400..208 218
Hart.....	578 766..593 791..455 578
Logan.....	1532 353..1539 386..1294 384
Monroe.....	528 595..506 624..337 350
Simpson.....	428 486..437 533..389 380
Todd.....	672 527..667 554..652 422
Warren.....	1345 627..1382 632..982 606

Total.....7362 5583..7421 5760..5716 4339
 Maj. for Underwood, 1,779; do. for Morehead, 1,661;
 do. for Scott, 1,357.

IV.

Fox, Talbott, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Adair.....	426 930..431 942..457 597
Boyle.....	643 263..679 356..603 323
Casey.....	546 418..639 423..474 220
Clinton.....	290 534..266 549..276 318
Cumberland.....	584 317..584 324..501 157
Greene.....	465 636..478 682..422 487
Lincoln.....	860 476..878 469..674 338
Pulaski.....	1102 1256..1083 1283..707 622
Russell.....	495 379..499 375..457 125
Taylor.....	373 588..371 611..264 527
Wayne.....	676 639..667 663..463 432

Total.....6570 6586..6595 6682..5278 4156
 Maj. for Talbott, 16; do. for Clark, 57; do. for Scott,
 1,122.

V.

Wintersmith, Jewell, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Anderson.....	350 672..351 695..292 606
Ballitt.....	606 429..600 431..403 446
Hardin.....	1400 588..1391 586..1007 618
Larue.....	596 378..584 391..417 348
Marion.....	426 1160..443 1172..782 763
Meade.....	784 335..786 333..647 230
Mercer.....	738 976..749 792..594 914
Nelson.....	828 1019..818 1025..958 487
Spencer.....	442 415..438 428..331 340
Washington.....	458 1104..467 1120..637 680

Total.....6628 7076..6627 6973..6063 5432
 Maj. for Jewell, 448; do. for Clark, 346; do. for
 Scott, 636.

VI.

Dunlop, Ellicott, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Breathitt.....	146 499..136 498..95 234
Clay.....	336 489..265 372..278 185
Estill.....	561 611..568 619..358 322
Floyd.....	100 850..153 769..165 222
Garrard.....	973 371..976 367..863 226
Harlan.....	384 249..398 232..327 65
Johnson.....	33 620..36 597..64 298
Knox.....	570 346..662 336..457 164
Laurel.....	378 446..373 441..371 187
Letcher.....	73 295..73 300..63 78
Madison.....	1278 818..1287 810..976 541
Owsley.....	333 463..319 478..294 324
Perry.....	135 269..126 256..130 77
Pike.....	116 701..108 712..221 194
Rock Castle.....	410 218..416 218..326 97
Whitley.....	515 436..485 376..358 143

Total.....6341 7686..6271 7376..5377 3367
 Maj. for Ellicott, 1,345; do. for Clark, 1,105; do. for
 Scott, 2,010.

VII.

H. Marshall, Preston, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Henry.....	824 923..806 944..744 983
Jefferson.....	4370 2370..4417 2311..3665 3791
Oldham.....	424 453..424 455..388 436
Shelby.....	1314 602..1320 611..1184 753

Total.....6932 4378..6967 4351..5981 6013
 Maj. for Marshall, 2,554; do. for Morehead, 2,616;
 do. for Pierce, 32.

VIII.

A. K. Marsh, L. Harri'n, M'head, Clark, Scott, Pierce.	
Bonrbon.....	935 544..994 535..978 528
Fayette.....	1467 852..1429 815..1376 809
Franklin.....	917 781..946 764..833 759
Harrison.....	1063 857..1052 860..805 947

KENTUCKY—Continued.

	CONGRESS.		Gov'r, 1855.		PRES., 1852.	
	K.N. Dem.	K.N. Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Jessamine.....	538	530...	565	505...	556	476
Nicholas.....	755	699...	759	699...	978	721
Scott.....	705	910...	765	898...	729	888
Woodford.....	654	363...	683	357...	706	410

Total 7039 5536... 7203 5433... 6961 5538
 Maj. for Marshall, 1,503; do. for Morehead, 1,770; do. for Scott, 1,423.

IX.	Cox. Stanton. M'head.		Clark. Scott. Pierce.	
Bath.....	693	1032...	673	1045... 587 785
Carter.....	392	668...	354	628... 180 497
Clarke.....	955	326...	955	330... 842 322
Fleming.....	1176	734...	1120	715... 888 698
Greenup.....	965	563...	942	542... 637 660
Lawrence.....	622	433...	530	382... 385 362
Lewis.....	705	463...	610	405... 500 508
Mason.....	1376	744...	1355	728... 1337 896
Montgomery.....	609	420...	603	428... 518 389
Morgan.....	432	1037...	379	1040... 316 509
Powell.....	158	178...	159	177... 111 133

Total 8083 6598... 7680 6420... 6201 5759
 Maj. for Cox, 1,485; do. for Morehead, 1,260; do. for Scott, 442.

X.	Swope. Harris. Morehead. Clark. Scott. Pierce.	
Bracken.....	960	409... 939 400... 638 517
Boone.....	917	658... 915 673... 800 760
Campbell.....	957	1164... 956 1166... 577 1098
Carroll.....	462	451... 457 458... 446 473
Gallatin.....	457	288... 450 289... 372 411
Grant.....	759	526... 735 541... 437 572
Kenton.....	1296	1282... 1275 1293... 975 1384
Owen.....	577	1388... 575 1396... 505 1186
Pendleton.....	826	336... 779 356... 262 570
Trimble.....	279	498... 275 505... 300 491

Total 7490 6991... 7356 7077... 5312 7462
 Maj. for Swope, 499; do. for Morehead, 279; do. for Pierce, 2,150.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Morehead, 69,816; Clark, 65,413; Scott, 57,068; Pierce, 53,807. Maj. for Morehead, 4,403; do. for Scott, 3,261.

THE LEGISLATURE IS Know-Not'g in both branches.

TEXAS.

Districts.	CONGRESS. LAND COM. '55.		PRES., 1852.	
	K.N. Dem.	K.N. Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Austin.....	230	372...	160	436... 7 22
Bastrop.....	305	394...	216	458... 94 243
Bell.....	150	329...	111	320... 26 157
Bexar.....	573	1711...	132	2079... 299 804
Bosque.....	43	9...	27	29... New Co.
Brazos.....	72	29...	11	95... 9 34
Brazoria.....	91	258...	142	262... 43 143
Burleson.....	124	262...	99	249... 19 103
Burnett.....	115	103...	91	128... 21
Caldwell.....	263	315...	171	282... 84 235
Calhoun.....	108	160...	207	50... 94 125
Cameron.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	242 329
Colorado.....	108	229...	232	92... 30 92
Comal.....	13	337...	32	308... 6 112
Corryell.....	125	221...	201	144... New Co.
De Witt.....	85	248...	212	128... 0 0
Ellis.....	177	147...	241	105... 43 90
El Paso.....	116	636...	760	0... New Co.
Falls.....	129	80...	187	15... New Co.
Fayette.....	308	504...	395	311... 165 341
Fort Bend.....	50	219...	122	134... 31 86
Freestone.....	247	27...	75	331... 8 138
Galveston.....	251	442...	122	496... 141 324
Gillespie.....	51	245...	44	220... 2 74
Goliad.....	123	103...	31	201... 0 0
Gonzales.....	411	399...	449	334... 120 209
Grimes.....	428	166...	191	204... 53 142
Guadalupe.....	255	331...	268	307... 68 154

	Hancock.	Bell.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Harris.....	274	542...	352	446...	195 468	
Hays.....	83	60...	103	53...	21 55	
Hidalgo.....	0	0...	0	0...	48 119	
Hill.....	85	57...	117	19...	New Co.	
Jackson.....	51	105...	137	20...	33 90	
Johnson.....	64	182...	182	55...	New Co.	
Karnes.....	68	111...	87	85...	New Co.	
Lavaca.....	175	284...	233	201...	33 85	
Leon.....	359	161...	29	462...	48 124	
Limestone.....	236	127...	298	36...	38 176	
Madison.....	117	43...	26	123...	New Co.	
Matagorda.....	10	205...	216	6...	30 74	
McLennan.....	78	180...	231	108...	5 45	
Medina.....	7	240...	7	235...	2 42	
Milam.....	181	129...	127	145...	53 119	
Montgomery.....	214	163...	326	47...	74 120	
Navarro.....	310	189...	466	50...	89 220	
Nueces.....	53	282...	274	49...	21 52	
Refugio.....	48	90...	89	45...	New Co.	
Robertson.....	211	34...	58	178...	53 95	
San Patricio.....	4	51...	53	14...	0 30	
Starr.....	8	306...	169	157...	68 76	
Tarrant.....	166	477...	613	74...	11 61	
Travis.....	491	507...	295	690...	118 370	
Victoria.....	114	170...	109	172...	9 96	
Walker.....	316	235...	78	476...	72 228	
Washington.....	461	483...	366	446...	121 519	
Webb.....	0	302...	132	167...	16 117	
Wharton.....	31	106...	70	69...	17 59	
Williamson.....	227	282...	217	278...	62 143	

Total 9496 14379... 10389 12522... 2824 7561
 Maj. for Bell, 4,883; do. for Fields, 2,133; do. for Pierce, 4737.

	II.	Evans.	Ward.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson.....	536	380...	676	186...	150 412		
Angelina.....	84	13...	93	16...	28 56		
Bowie.....	39	218...	16	189...	New Co.		
Cass.....	409	408...	420	278...	30 75		
Cherokee.....	685	904...	797	766...	248 696		
Collin.....	342	246...	536	81...	58 135		
Cooke.....	67	126...	181	2...	5 14		
Dallas.....	205	341...	348	186...	122 233		
Denton.....	120	112...	207	11...	0 37		
Fannin.....	563	204...	565	22...	68 208		
Grayson.....	442	260...	565	68...	58 198		
Harrison.....	674	391...	67	934...	253 402		
Henderson.....	219	102...	264	12...	23 74		
Hopkins.....	387	295...	184	344...	29 116		
Houston.....	197	339...	292	274...	46 125		
Hunt.....	272	231...	360	131...	19 121		
Jasper.....	78	175...	242	2...	30 121		
Jefferson.....	0	0...	0	0...	New Co.		
Kaufman.....	208	125...	168	106...	New Co.		
Lamar.....	290	428...	363	246...	57 189		
Liberty.....	160	131...	75	248...	40 87		
Nacogdoches.....	294	488...	642	79...	79 312		
Newton.....	77	81...	116	3...	16 111		
Orange.....	0	0...	0	0...	23 39		
Panola.....	277	404...	181	398...	0 0		
Polk.....	164	195...	130	250...	75 157		
Red River.....	300	276...	279	275...	86 233		
Rusk.....	837	838...	862	857...	242 590		
Sabine.....	155	68...	197	8...	13 81		
Shelby.....	228	314...	258	271...	19 106		
Smith.....	548	617...	371	719...	0 0		
St. Augustine.....	122	200...	146	160...	29 158		
Titus.....	430	286...	641	46...	100 240		
Trinity.....	127	56...	170	13...	3 17		
Tyler.....	94	247...	310	57...	5 52		
Upshur.....	340	504...	310	438...	137 361		
Van Zandt.....	143	92...	168	0...	5 43		
Wood.....	229	171...	289	65...	15 42		

Total 10342 10311... 11489 7741... 2141 5891
 Maj. for Evans, 31; do. for Crosby, 3,748; do. for Pierce, 3750.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Crosby, 21,878; Fields, 20,263; Scott, 4,955; Pierce, 13,452. Maj. for Crosby, 1,615; do. for Pierce, 8,487.

THE LEGISLATURE IS largely Democratic in both branches.

LOUISIANA.

—1855.—
CONGRESS. GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT.

Dist.	K. N. Dem.	K. N. Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Orleans, Rt. Bank.	223	151.. 228	147.. 67	161
" Dist. No. 2.	1135	1063.. 1143	1081.. 4663	4632
" Dist. No. 3.	888	666.. 882	670.. 151	372
Plaquemines.....	218	231.. 238	232.. 151	372
St. Bernard.....	124	157.. 134	149.. 130	120

Total 2583 2258.. 2615 2279.. 5011 5335

Maj. for Eastis, 330; do. for Derbigny, 336; do. for Pierce, 324.

II.

	Hunt.	Taylor.	D' Bigny.	W'ffe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Ascension.....	230	414.. 233	411.. 296	360		
Assumption.....	238	752.. 238	754.. 511	553		
Jefferson.....	598	397.. 597	400.. 928	943		
Lafourche.....	398	663.. 415	660.. 676	135		
Orleans, Dis. No. 1.	2069	1831.. 2077	1831	In the		
" Dis. No. 4.	619	812.. 620	809	1st Dist.		
St. Charles.....	51	61.. 60	59.. 101	39		
St. James.....	308	161.. 314	161.. 321	153		
St. John Baptist.....	51	65.. 221	196.. 202	160		
St. Mary.....	396	341.. 437	320.. 390	243		
St. Martin.....	487	299.. 494	302.. 479	298		
Terrebonne.....	365	379.. 379	369.. 197	97		

Total 5811 6180.. 6085 6272.. 4101 2986

Maj. for Taylor, 359; do. for Wickliffe, 187; do. for Scott, 1115.

III.

	Pond.	David's.	D' Bigny.	W'ffe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Avoyelles.....	331	458.. 331	459.. 300	387		
Carroll.....	279	364.. 261	376.. 219	261		
Catahoula.....	290	346.. 377	354.. 283	310		
Concordia.....	146	53.. 145	55.. 121	86		
E. Baton Rouge.....	554	464.. 547	490.. 484	485		
E. Feliciana.....	384	397.. 365	420.. 342	443		
Iberville.....	298	458.. 288	473.. 313	426		
Livingston.....	218	378.. 234	369.. 159	337		
Madison.....	209	143.. 206	147.. 171	147		
Point Conpee.....	300	442.. 302	450.. 242	364		
St. Helena.....	310	294.. 304	305.. 209	246		
St. Tammany.....	352	131.. 383	147.. 254	208		
Tensas.....	137	139.. 129	149.. 120	107		
W. Baton Rouge.....	216	130.. 213	233.. 220	118		
Washington.....	199	271.. 156	274.. 125	258		
W. Feliciana.....	263	233.. 245	252.. 190	302		

Total 4616 4731 4516 4853 3754 4459

Majority for Davidson, 115; do. for Wickliffe, 367; do. for Pierce, 731.

IV.

	Lewis.	Sand'ge.	D' Bigny.	W'ffe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Bienville.....	293	622.. 247	633.. 172	313		
Bossier.....	279	389.. 298	368.. 180	248		
Caddo.....	457	429.. 455	433.. 344	342		
Calcasieu.....	24	377.. 24	327.. 34	221		
Caldwell.....	76	259.. 78	260.. 54	158		
Claiborne.....	729	783.. 636	797.. 330	506		
De Soto.....	358	472.. 343	474.. 241	285		
Franklin.....	178	236.. 173	235.. 110	192		
Jackson.....	326	538.. 333	543.. 174	341		
Lafayette.....	157	471.. 162	470.. 117	277		
Morehouse.....	351	354.. 343	359.. 194	137		
Natchitoches.....	478	575.. 482	573.. 299	407		
Ouachita.....	253	353.. 251	349.. 190	240		
Rapides.....	618	581.. 615	587.. 401	623		
Sabine.....	249	412.. 244	415.. 237	251		
St. Landry.....	760	1056.. 766	1080.. 692	568		
Union.....	534	635.. 439	539.. 435	465		
Vermillion.....	135	237.. 142	238.. 136	126		
Winn.....	151	263.. 150	268.. 57	138		

Total 5461 8942.. 6201 8948.. 4389 5841

Maj. for Sandidge, 2481; do. for Wickliffe, 2747; do. for Pierce, 1452.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE—Derbigny, 19,417; Wickliffe, 22,382; Scott, 17,255; Pierce, 18,647.

Maj. for Wickliffe, 2965; do. for Pierce, 1392.

Li. Gov.—L. Texada.....	19,696	C. H. Mouton.....	22,307
Sec. St.—R. G. Beale.....	19,579	A. S. Herron.....	22,390
Treas.—J. V. Duralde.....	19,517	C. E. Greneaux.....	22,342
Auditor—W. Rossman.....	19,604	S. F. Marks.....	22,354
Atty Gen.—R. Hunt.....	19,946	E. W. Molsa.....	22,049
Sup. Educ.—Stillman.....	19,860	Sam' Bard.....	22,036

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings.....	13	Democrats.....	17
HOUSE—Know-Nothings.....	41	Democrats.....	47

WISCONSIN.

—1855.—
GOVERNOR. SUP. C. JUDGE. PRESIDENT.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Bashford.	Barstow.	Cole.	Crawford.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale	
Adams.....	611	376.. 362	253.. 111	86	0		
Bad-Ax.....	306	238.. 235	59..	No return.			
Brown.....	201	335.. 153	436.. 326	515	0		
Buffalo.....	8	115.. 0	0..	New Co.			
Chippewa.....	77	121.. 0	No return.	New Co.			
Calumet.....	318	377.. 141	178.. 149	245	0		
Clark.....	7	45.. 63	133..	New Co.			
Columbia.....	1583	906.. 1673	822.. 1133	1233	31		
Crawford.....	120	163.. 133	113..	maj.	42	0	
Dane.....	2380	2367.. 1864	1869.. 1004	2133	258		
Dodge.....	2187	2364.. 1992	1701.. 1205	2264	429		
Door.....	81	0..	No return.	New Co.			
Douglas.....	8	88.. 0	No return.	New Co.			
Dunn.....	43	124.. 3	31..	New Co.			
Fond du Lac.....	1939	1722.. 1770	1317.. 1065	1635	408		
Grant.....	1558	1112.. 1635	1135.. 1341	1379	129		
Green.....	1123	600.. 1288	407.. 659	985	156		
Iowa.....	763	1092.. 438	1357.. 895	943	0		
Jackson.....	176	114.. 0	No return.	New Co.			
Jefferson.....	1746	1558.. 1535	1093.. 1203	1693	359		
Kenosha.....	995	610.. 1026	626.. 453	590	636		
Kewaunee.....	No election.	No return.	5	23	0		
La Crosse.....	No return.	No return.	260	325	10		
Lafayette.....	743	1199.. 444	451.. 850	1369	0		
La Pointe, with Douglas.....	0	5..	New Co.				
Manitowoc.....	519	941.. 275	515.. 209	874	9		
Marathon.....	83	104.. 16	35..	No return.			
Marquette.....	1187	858.. 1226	620..	maj.	300	0	
Milwaukee.....	1749	4627.. 1000	3475.. 2019	3640	527		
Monroe.....	213	92.. 145	46..	New Co.			
Oconto.....	83	131.. 0	45..	71	101	0	
Ozaukee.....	271	1586.. 250	1473..	New Co.			
Outagamie.....	414	382.. 257	405.. 145	429	44		
Pierce.....	147	55.. 92	29..	New Co.			
Polk.....	20	149.. 0	No return.	New Co.			
Portage.....	414	235.. 178	420..	No return.			
Racine.....	1245	1344.. 1697	1038.. 843	1308	776		
Richland.....	448	186.. 190	139.. 166	166	0		
Rock.....	2690	1018.. 2395	742.. 1509	1691	923		
Sauk.....	950	482.. 916	325.. 511	595	156		
Shawano.....	44	38.. 31	0..	New Co.			
Sheboygan.....	931	1121.. 969	1188.. 662	1345	376		
St. Croix.....	No return.	60	80..	maj.	62	0	
Trempeau.....	47	13.. 29	19..	New Co.			
Walworth.....	2081	1112.. 2042	810.. 965	1141	1433		
Washington.....	528	2301.. 1928	558.. 1156	2350	183		
Waukesha.....	2324	1512.. 1844	1167.. 939	1582	1186		
Waupaca.....	385	806.. 234	76..	No return.			
Wausara.....	478	248.. 493	12.. 147	174	116		
Winnebago.....	1691	1138.. 1243	618.. 707	949	575		

Total 36012 36170.. 32881 25733.. 20843 32077 8780

Barstow over Bashford, 153; Cole over Crawford, 7,148; Pierce over Scott, 11,234.

The above is the official declared vote for Governor; but Bashford's friends claim that it is not true, and that Bashford is elected. It is said that he will contest the seat.

Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieut.-Gov.—Sholes.....	35160	McArthur..... 2880
Sec. State—Hastings.....	34984	Jones..... 38119
Treasurer—Roeser.....	32872	Keuhn..... 38087
Atty. Gen.—Randall.....	33533	Smith..... 37512
State Supt.—McMynn.....	34550	Barry..... 38289
Bank Com.—West.....	35561	Dennis..... 38625
Prison Com.—Giddings.....	35227	McGarry..... 37517

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans.....	13	Democrats.....	12
ASSEMBLY—Republicans.....	35	Democrats.....	45

Ind...1

ALABAMA.

CONGRESS. GOVERNOR, 1855. PRES., 1852.

Dist.	K. N.	Dem.	K. N.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Walker, Stallw'g. Shor'ge. Winston, Scott, P'rice.						
Baldwin.....	204	60...	208	54...	62	72
Choctaw.....	434	502...	442	497...	227	334
Clark.....	289	450...	276	455...	98	479
Conecuh.....	0	0...	300	401...	216	287
Dallas.....	906	617...	915	606...	386	440
Marengo.....	618	632...	617	636...	450	526
Mobile.....	1760	1162...	1778	1141...	1123	1380
Monroe.....	517	557...	508	543...	264	260
Washington.....	73	49...	73	49...	52	65
Wilcox.....	492	660...	481	666...	286	398

Total..... 5293 4689...5598 5048...3164 4241

Maj. for Walker, 604; do. for Shortridge, 550; do. for Pierce, 1,077.

II. Alford, Shorter, Shortridge, Winston, Scott, P'rice.

Barbour.....	995	1436...	661	1696...	297	309
Butler.....	727	635...	627	699...	345	251
Coffee.....	414	737...	283	760...	118	239
Covington.....	302	300...	140	361...	52	117
Dale.....	438	1007...	147	1232...	162	406
Henry.....	477	901...	347	1013...	94	184
Lowndes.....	828	547...	808	629...	126	186
Pike.....	1339	1153...	1257	1204...	379	708

Total..... 5520 6716...4270 7594...1568 2395

Maj. for Shorter, 1,196; do. for Winston, 3,324; do. for Pierce, 827.

III. Watta, Dowd, W. L. Shortridge, Wins'n, Scott, P'rice.

Antauga.....	577	692...	196	322		
Chambers.....	755	1306...	668	616		
Macon.....	1227	958...	772	658		
Montgomery.....	1140	998...	717	557		
Russell.....	719	996...	434	522		
Tallapoosa.....	1212	1447...	351	845		

Total..... 5808 6342 5630 6398 3138 3520

Maj. for Dowdell, 534; do. for Winston, 768; do. for Pierce, 382.

IV. Smith, Moore, Shortridge, Winston, Scott, P'rice.

Bibb.....	694	305...	694	315...	238	346
Fayette.....	723	705...	630	782...	81	516
Green.....	726	534...	848	427...	694	555
Perry.....	952	599...	991	581...	261	512
Pickens.....	757	842...	677	923...	568	752
Sumter.....	No return.	669	585...	482	497	
Tuscaloosa.....	1237	356...	1267	343...	527	475

Total..... 5089 3341 5776 3956 2851 3653

Maj. for Smith, 1,748; do. for Shortridge, 1,820; do. for Pierce, 802.

V. Geo. S. Houston, Shortridge, Winston, Scott, P'rice.

Franklin.....	Dem. & Semi-	960	904...	462	993	
Hancock.....	Knownothing,	44	291...	9	65	
Lauderdale.....	elected	782	1038...	441	803	
Lawrence.....	without	775	598...	512	588	
Limestone.....	opposition,	539	548...	227	662	
Marion.....	receiving	312	739...	118	467	
Morgan.....	5776 votes.	335	671...	298	482	
Walker.....		206	578...	54	217	

Total..... 3952 5367 2031 4277

Maj. for Winston, 1,415; do. for Pierce, 2,246.

VI. *Adams, Cobb, Shortridge, Winston, Scott, P'rice.

Blount.....	251	869...	55	422		
Cheokee.....	549	1670...	242	735		
DeKalb.....	189	1122...	136	501		
Jackson.....	101	2081...	83	1154		
Madison.....	638	1371...	354	1300		
Marshall.....	170	988...	111	568		

Total..... 7584 14164...1898 8101...981 4680

Maj. for Cobb, 658; do. for Winston, 6,203; do. for Pierce, 3,699.

VII. *Martin, Harris, Shortridge, Winston, Scott, P'rice.

Benton.....	738	1711...	74	918		
Coosa.....	847	1214...	294	709		
Jefferson.....	373	685...	114	339		
Randolph.....	860	1288...	90	707		
Sbelby.....	1018	424...	317	315		
St. Clair.....	183	947...	44	455		
Talladega.....	995	1193...	372	672		

Total..... 5220 6999...5014 7462...1305 4115

Maj. for Harris, 1,779; do. for Winston, 2,448; do. for Pierce, 2,810.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Shortridge, 32,138; Winston, 43,926; Scott, 15,038; Pierce, 26,881. Maj. for Winston, 11,788; do. for Pierce, 11,843.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

* Anti-Know-Nothing Independent candidates.

† This is the vote of the District as returned to the office of the Secretary of State, but it is clearly erroneous, being hardly more than the vote of a single county.

MISSISSIPPI.

CONGRESS. GOV., 1855. PRES., 1852.

Districts. K. N. Dem. K. N. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Taylor, Wright, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.						
Coahoma.....	203	131...	264	137...	159	115
De Soto.....	837	1087...	861	1033...	781	888
Lafayette.....	592	876...	587	860...	401	689
Marshall.....	1193	1258...	1192	1223...	1078	1304
Monroe.....	625	538...	633	534...	427	383
Tippah.....	1113	1562...	1123	1557...	569	1232
Tishomingo.....	1062	1533...	1051	1655...	760	1312
Tunica.....	51	70...	51	70...	20	34

Total..... 5671 7055...5762 7074...4195 5957

Maj. for Wright, 1,384; do. for McRae, 1,312; do. for Pierce, 1,762.

II. Houston, Bennett, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.

Bolivar.....	132	62...	123	75...	67	38
Calhoun.....	387	831...	388	826...	216	467
Chickasaw.....	752	747...	745	754...	478	718
Itawamba.....	964	1165...	955	1177...	402	1014
Monroe.....	881	924...	830	933...	467	971
Pontotoc.....	1312	1238...	1254	1236...	475	1030
Sunflower.....	161	46...	164	48...	35	43
Tallahatchie.....	241	264...	241	273...	143	186
Yallabusha.....	724	653...	764	667...	549	633

Total..... 5554 5930...5464 6039...2832 5100

Maj. for Bennett, 376; do. for McRae, 575; do. for Pierce, 2,268.

III. Cobb, Barksdale, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.

Atalla.....	662	770...	666	778...	318	673
Carroll.....	792	879...	792	885...	528	783
Choctaw.....	748	931...	738	923...	332	606
Kemper.....	556	649...	555	647...	317	511
Lauderdale.....	373	778...	374	784...	310	688
Leake.....	425	548...	417	549...	198	335
Lowndes.....	717	674...	704	689...	499	745
Neshoba.....	303	487...	281	503...	51	248
Noxubee.....	569	517...	564	516...	377	413
Okfuskeena.....	352	494...	312	525...	211	344
Winston.....	397	619...	386	616...	218	448

Total..... 5894 7346...5789 7420...3359 5794

Maj. for Barksdale, 1,452; do. for McRae, 1,631; do. for Pierce, 2,435.

IV. Lake, Singleton, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.

Clark.....	431	496...	431	503...	137	331
Hinds.....	1047	655...	1071	658...	975	839
Holmes.....	548	596...	552	594...	419	484
Issaquena.....	117	52...	121	52...	48	54
Jasper.....	415	566...	415	566...	243	422
Madison.....	569	522...	594	506...	440	497
Newton.....	262	490...	263	485...	107	217
Rankin.....	459	542...	465	548...	274	351
Scott.....	238	445...	260	428...	98	247
Smith.....	283	435...	236	423...	85	270

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Lake, Singleton, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.

Warren	720	382...	714	387...	723	494
Washington ..	167	104...	166	106...	129	90
Yazoo	651	444...	672	430...	453	559

* Total.....5907 5729...6010 5686...4131 4855

Maj. for Lake, 178; do. for Fontaine, 324; do. for Pierce, 724.

V. Hillier, Quitman, Fontaine, McRae, Scott, Pierce.

Adams	404	323...	423	297...	514	442
Amite	405	336...	412	231...	325	264
Claihome	279	326...	287	323...	270	359
Copiah	508	732...	518	726...	272	607
Covington	142	341...	155	336...	97	303
Franklin	207	335...	214	329...	158	254
Greene	122	162...	157	164...	61	114
Hancock	242	194...	253	204...	44	112
Harrison	239	432...	240	430...	156	276
Jackson	136	341...	126	338...	13	213
Jefferson	334	303...	330	311...	202	517
Jones	119	245...	119	247...	38	114
Lawrence	154	658...	138	658...	97	395
Marion	97	324...	127	329...	43	207
Perry	123	182...	124	182...	94	112
Pike	308	525...	316	523...	141	412
Simpson	178	372...	178	381...	159	244
Wayne	153	93...	154	93...	71	61
Wilkinson	354	334...	368	317...	271	365

Total.....4499 6558...4669 6419...3031 5170

Maj. for Quitman, 2,059; do. for McRae, 1,820; do. for Pierce, 2,139.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Fontaine, 27,694; McRae, 32,638; Scott, 17,548; Pierce, 26,876. Maj. for McRae, 1,944; do. for Pierce, 9,328.

Know-Nothings.

Democrats.

Sec. State—A. G. Horne, 27,650; A. B. Dilworth, 32,915
Auditor—F. L. Swann, 27,587; M. McAfee, 32,912
Treasurer—R. S. Stith, 27,553; S. L. Himsley, 32,873
Chan'y Ck—Carpenter, 27,491; J. T. Sims, 32,731

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA

CONGRESS—1855.

Dist.	Know-Nothings.	Democrats.	Maj.
I.....	Paine.....5228	Shaw.....4882	346
II.....	Latham.....3464	Ruffin.....6739	3275
III.....	Reid.....4553	Winslow.....5929	1076
IV.....	Shepard.....3310	Branch.....5881	2571
V.....	Reade.....6752	Kerr.....3447	3305
VI.....	Poryear.....6516	Scales.....6150	366
VII.....	Stowe.....4104	Craige.....5744	2640
VIII.....	Carmichael.....6584	Clingman.....8079	1495

IOWA

An election was held in this State, in the spring of 1855, for a Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, Register of the same work, and for Register of the State Land Office. A vote was also taken on the adoption of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which the Legislature had previously passed with a clause submitting it to a direct vote of the people.

This election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and the adoption of Liquor Prohibition, as follows:

Com. D. M. Rice Improvement—Wm. McKay, Rep., over Tisdale, Dem., 4,757.

Register D. M. Rice Improvement.—J. C. Lockwood, Rep., over Dewey, Dem., 3,922.

Register State Land Office—Anson Hart, Rep., over Samuels, Dem., 4,441.

For the Prohibitory Law, 25,555; against it, 22,645. Majority for Prohibition, 2,910.

ILLINOIS.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for Judicial officers, which resulted in the success of what passes for Democracy. A vote on the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law resulted in the defeat of that measure.

INDIANA.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for county officers, which resulted very generally in the success of the Democracy.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CONGRESS.

Counties.	1855		1853	
	Neb. Rice.	Rep. Marshall. Olmsted.	Anti-N. Dem. Rice.	Dem. Whig Wilkin.
Blue Earth	57	69	30...	16 12
Beeton	193	56	121...	151 32
Brown	67	1	0...	0 0
Cass	51	0	0...	293 28
Carver	37	28	133...	0 0
Chisago	104	61	10...	41 8
Dakota	153	161	331...	114 46
Dodge	48	49	1...	0 0
Doty	117	0	0...	0 0
Fillmore	185	151	9...	161 12
Goodhue	165	115	3...	0 0
Hennepin	345	415	195...	160 30
Honston	223	222	0...	0 0
Itasca	65	0	0...	18 0
Le Senr	56	53	19...	23 8
Mower	29	11	0...	0 0
Nicollett	85	34	39...	81 0
Olmsted	34	96	139...	0 0
Pemhina	46	0	0...	60 68
Rice	50	226	48...	0 0
Ramsey	734	517	537...	880 292
Scott	190	125	127...	51 9
Stearns	118	5	36...	0 0
Shibler	95	4	1...	13 2
Superior	277	6	0...	0 0
Steele	75	38	4...	0 0
Todd	9	0	0...	0 0
Wahashaw	18	103	30...	10 24
Wright	26	65	11...	0 0
Washington	292	121	37...	283 147
Winona	134	143	53...	0 0

Total.....4088 2885 1914 2360 728

Rice over Marshall, 1,203; Rice over Wilkin, 1,632.

NEBRASKA.

CONGRESS.

Counties.	Anti-Nebraska.		Nebraska.	
	Bennett.	Chapman.		
Douglas	123			250
Otoe	175			95
Richardson	76			36
Dodge	0			17
Dacotah	0			25
Burt	10			14
Cass	94			33
Nemaha	56			57
Washington	44			33

Total.....578 560

Beonett's majority, 18.

Gov. Izard excluded the votes of the counties of Dacotah, Richardson, Otoe, and Burt, on account of some alleged irregularity, and thus gave the certificate of election to Bird B. Chapman, the Nebraska candidate. Mr. Bennett will contest.

KANSAS.

There were two elections, held on different days, for Delegate to Congress from this Territory. At one election, patronized very largely by residents of Missouri, Mr. Whitfield, Pro-Slavery, was elected; and at the other, when residents of the Territory only were permitted to participate, Ex-Governor Reeder was chosen almost unanimously, receiving about 3000 votes. Whitfield contests.

OREGON.

The result of the election for Congress in this Territory was, for Gen. Joseph Lane, Dem., 6,178; Gages, Know-Nothing, 3,943. Majority for Lane, 2,235.